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THE SEASONS

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THE CASTLE OF INDOLENCE  
AND OTHER POEMS

---

*These two volumes form together a  
complete edition of Thomson's Poems*



# THE SEASONS

BY

JAMES THOMSON

EDITED BY

HENRY D. ROBERTS

TO WHICH ARE ADDED, A BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE  
AND A CRITICAL STUDY

BY

EDMUND GOSSE



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## PREFACE

THE poetical works of James Thomson, either wholly or in part, have been issued to the public so many times (there are nearly 250 author entries in the British Museum catalogue) that there is very little in the way of novelty for any editor to claim for a new edition. There is, at the same time, perhaps, no other poet whose works have been so altered as to their text, either by authors themselves or their editors.

Thomson died in 1748, and it is only right to suppose that the latest edition of his works published before that event would have his own additions and corrections; while the same certainty would not be felt with variations contained in subsequent editions. In the present edition of the *Seasons* the text which has been followed is that of the 1746 edition.

It has been thought advisable, contrary to the usual custom, to place all the notes together at the end of the volume, instead of interspersing them throughout the text, so that the latter is now left quite clear for the general reader, while the notes are

easily available for the student. Thomson himself has given explanations of several phrases and words. These have been all included in their proper order, and are distinguished from the work of the present editor by the initial 'T', placed at the end of each. The notes have been carefully compiled, and it is hoped that they may prove useful in elucidating otherwise obscure words and references.

The remainder of Thomson's poetical works will be found in this series under the title *The Castle of Indolence and other Poems*.

HENRY D. ROBERTS.

*Brighton*, JULY 1906.

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# A CRITICAL STUDY

OF

JAMES THOMSON

THERE is not to be found, among the English poets, one who holds a more anomalous rank than the author of *The Seasons*, nor one to whom it is more difficult to be scrupulously just. It would not be decent to claim for him a place among the ten or twelve supreme masters whose magnitude quietly asserts itself more and more as each generation passes, and yet it is equally invidious to consign Thomson, with all his originality, his distinction, and his extended influence, to the class of secondary writers. The glory of innovation, the laurel due to the man who introduced, with definite success, a manner of writing which is still, after one hundred and seventy years, in the main approved, are clouded and flagged by the limitations to which he himself subjected the exercise of his gift, and by the languid way in which he soon abandoned his discoveries. From a great poet we expect an individual note, a novel and commanding outlook upon Nature, and an utterance which shall excite and yet defy imitation. These qualities we discover, to an eminent degree, in Thomson. But from the great poet we certainly do not expect, in comparatively early youth, a resignation of all these graces, a

return to the vague and outworn symbols of language, nor reams of sterile verse that stultify the writer's pretensions. Yet this is what it is our misfortune to meet with from Thomson. He should have died in 1733, after drafting *The Castle of Indolence*; unhappily, he lived until 1748, and thus forbade us to place him by the side of Marlowe or of Keats. Yet, had his career been as brief as were his years of genius, we should have had to insist upon many analogies between him and those 'inheritors of unfulfilled renown'.

But if Thomson is hardly among the great poets, he is not, for that reason, of less absorbing interest to the critic. His inherent originality, indeed, is probably more obvious to us than it was to his immediate contemporaries, and is certainly far more significant. Since Marvell in 1650 had written about birds and flowers in the garden at Nunappleton, the English poets seemed to have lost the power of observing external nature. Dryden, with all his noble qualities, remained absolutely blind to the aspect of phenomena. During the last decade of the seventeenth century, a single writer, Anne, Countess of Winchelsea, described natural objects exactly in her delicate verses, but she was rewarded by absolute neglect. We may search the poems of Addison, Garth, and Prior in vain for one solitary touch of genuine landscape. With the second decade of the eighteenth century, a certain attention to external



nature once more came into fashion. Pope's *Windsor Forest*, in 1713, Gay's *Rural Sports* of the same year, and *Shepherd's Week*, of 1714, Croxall's *Vision*, in 1715, and the posthumous poems of Parnell in 1718, showed the tendency of public taste. All these poems appeared during Thomson's boyhood, and it is not improbable that each of them reached him in turn. He would find little to stimulate him, perhaps, in the gorgeousness of Croxall, or in Pope's Dutch *genre*, but it is not possible that Parnell's solemn sentiment should leave him unmoved, or that his heart should not leap within him when Gay described how

Far in the deep the sun his glory hides,  
A streak of gold the sea and sky divides ;  
The purple clouds their amber linings show,  
And edg'd with flame rolls every wave below.

Such large touches of landscape were, however, exceedingly rare, even with Gay, and they are found only in his earliest works. With him, as with Pope, coloured vignettes of still life make up the sum of what passes for scenery, and even these touches are put in without sentiment, for their local colour, and in obedience to an instinct like that of such painters as Hondecoeter or Ostade. In the case of Gay, especially, whose natural eye was very fresh and precise, a hint of burlesque scarcely ever fails to accompany the rural picture ; he is Theocritus with a pipe of tobacco and a pot

of beer. Even this little access of restricted landscape, moreover, proved too simple for the taste of the times ; it flickered for a moment, and faded away. Thomson was destined to eclipse it altogether with his larger light.

These his predecessors had all written in rhyme, and, except Parnell, all in the heroic couplet. Thomson himself adopted this, the dominant form, in his earliest copies of verses. Those curious essays, dating from 1713 to 1720, which Sir H. Nicolas was the first to print, present us with a link between Thomson and his eminent contemporaries, which would otherwise be entirely missing. Until his twenty-first year it seems that Thomson had no idea of making any metrical innovation. For the next four or five years he disappears from our sight, and when we meet with him again, it is as the possessor of a finished system of blank verse, which, in future, he uses upon almost every serious occasion. The rare pieces which he composed in the heroic couplet in mature life are not only, without exception, valueless, but they have not even the crude merit of some of his childish effusions in the same form. It is plain that in discovering his native tendency to blank verse, he lost such imitative skill in couplet-making as he had acquired.

From a passage in *Autumn*, it may be gathered that the idea of recording his impressions of nature in blank verse came to Thomson from a writer who is now scarcely remembered :

Philips, Pomona's bard, the second thou  
Who nobly durst, in rhyme-unfettered verse,  
With British freedom sing the British song.

This was John Philips, author of *Blenheim*, *Cider*, and *The Splendid Shilling*, all of them exercises in blank verse and patent although homely imitations of Milton. The didactic poem of *Cider*, published in 1708, is, indeed, a curious and even anomalous production. It is difficult to believe that it belongs to the age of Queen Anne, so precisely is the style that of the disciples of Thomson. On every page we might think we recognized the hand of Armstrong, who was not born when it appeared. It was Philips, without a doubt, who started Thomson on his plan of recording the progress of natural phenomena in ponderous and highly Latinized rhymeless iambics, with literal accuracy, and with an eye on the object. It is even difficult to realise that such a passage as the following is not a rather poor specimen of the genuine Thomson :

Lo, on auxiliary poles, the hops  
Ascending spiral, rang'd in meet array !  
Lo, how the arable with barley-grain  
Stands thick, o'ershadow'd, to the thirsty hind  
Transporting prospect ! These, as modern use  
Ordains, transfus'd, an auburn drink compose,  
Wholesome, of deathless fame. Here, to the sight,  
Apples of price, and plenteous sheaves of corn  
Oft interlac'd occur, and both imbibe  
Fitting congenial juice ; so rich the soil,  
So much does fructuous moisture o'er-abound,  
Nor are the hills unamiable.

If, however, the value of John Philips as a manifest precursor of Thomson, and as the medium through which the Miltonic measure passed to him, is by no means to be overlooked, it would be an error to suggest that anything of the true sublime of Thomson, was anticipated by the author of *Cider*. Philips' accurate pictures of life under the apple-orchards, in a misty odour of pomace, have a certain pastoral charm, but are strictly confined to the foreground, and treat that from a business-like or a scientific point of view. There is scarcely a line here and there left to show that if Philips had been encouraged by the sympathy of his age he might have taken loftier and more romantic perspectives. The modern sentiment of landscape, however, was revealed to him no more than it was to Gay or to Pope. This was left to be the discovery of the author of *The Seasons*.

Had there been anyone in the English literary coteries in 1727 capable of taking wide views in poetry, he would surely have felt, as he closed the episode of Damon and Musidora, and read of—

Him who lonely loves  
To seek the distant hills, and there converse  
With nature, there to harmonise his heart  
And in pathetic song to breathe around  
The harmony to others,

that here was indeed a spirit unprecedented in English song, and a true originality. This is the

real Thomson, and the invention of this peculiar philosophy of landscape, of which Wordsworth's entire system is but the development, claims for him a very high place in our regard. It is true that he has to share it in some measure with a poet of much smaller significance than himself, with John Dyer, the appearance of whose *Grongar Hill* was exactly simultaneous with that of *Winter*. Dyer, however, not merely never fulfilled the promise of his first very delicate and picturesque lyric, but even in that lyric itself, full as it is of contemplative imagination, he never rises to the conception of Thomson, who realised for the first time the power of

the discerning intellect of man  
When wedded to this goodly universe  
In love and holy passion.

As was to be afterwards the case with Wordsworth, this new philosophy was not founded in the mind of Thomson upon mere nebulous enthusiasm for pretty prospects, or even upon the painter's generalisations. The author of *The Seasons* was distinguished, above any writer who had preceded him, at least for a hundred years, by his tireless habit of observation. After a century of romantic effort, it is not easy for us to appreciate the novelty and startling brightness of Thomson's touches. Addison, in his famous poem of *The Campaign*, was supposed to have depicted a storm with such moving, such horrific



force as to have added a new masterpiece to descriptive literature. No one seems to have been dissatisfied to observe, no one, in fact, seems to have observed, that Addison in all his torrent of conventional couplets gives not one solitary touch which can aid us to realise what sort of storm it was, not one image or adjective which brings the scene before our eyes. But Thomson, among the first lines of his *Winter*, with a non-chalant air as though everybody knew what were the phenomena preceding storms, mentions that

rising slow,  
Blank, in the leaden-coloured east, the moon  
Wears a wan circle round her blunted horns,

and we perceive that the cataract which concealed external nature from the eyes of Augustan Englishmen has been successfully couched.

It is not, however, in his earliest poem that Thomson ventures most freely upon these audacities. In *Winter* they occur but seldom, and are introduced in an apologetic manner, as by a poet obliged to say what it is he has seen, yet desirous not to be too unfashionable. The eminent beauties of this book are either of another order, or were introduced into the text after 1730. In *Summer* the touches drawn direct from the observation of Nature are far more abundant. Here we have

While the quail clamours for his running mate,

the swimmer, bathing in ' the inverted landscape '  
of the lucent pool,

While, from his polished sides, a dewy light  
Effuses on the pleased spectators round,

and those often-imitated lines,

The house-dog, with the vacant greyhound, lies  
Outstretched and sleepy. In his slumbers one  
Attacks the nightly thief, and one exults  
O'er hill and dale ; till, wakened by the wasp,  
They starting snap.

It is, however, in *Spring*, which appeared in 1728, that we find the greatest profusion of these novel beauties. Thomson was by this time convinced, by the warm reception of his two previous works, of the favour of the public. He threw off all restraint, and wrote with the full passion of his intellect. His brain teemed with bold images and surprising reminiscences, and he no longer shuddered at his own audacity. It is in *Spring*, accordingly, that we have the description of the hedge-rows in flower :—

One boundless blush, one white-empurpled shower  
Of mingled blossoms,

the bouquet of garden-sweets,

The yellow wall-flower, stained with iron brown ;  
And lavish stock that scents the garden round ;  
From the soft wing of vernal breezes shed

Anemones ; auriculas, enriched  
 With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves ;  
 And full ranunculus, of glowing red,

and the vignette of the angry swan, who

with wary feet

Beats forward fierce, and guards his osier-isle,  
 Protective of his young.

In *Autumn*, finally, although this section of the work is full of passages of extraordinary beauty, there is a slackening of the profuse flow of images taken directly from the eye. Here the nature-study is suffused into elaborate compositions, and in exchange for those brilliant adjectives and short groups of epithets which brought before our vision in a moment the object of the poet's recollection, we have rich scenes and compacted landscapes, true, indeed, and highly beautiful, but no longer realistic. *The Seasons* once closed, and *Liberty* undertaken, these bright strokes of naturalism disappear altogether, to return, in a certain measure, in the early stanzas of *The Castle of Indolence*. But, for the study of Thomson as a painter of vividly exact vignettes of wild life, it is *Spring* which offers most advantages to the reader.

On the other hand, if we desire to observe our poet as a landscape painter in the broader sense, we find no more delicate or complete examples of his art than those which meet us in *Autumn*. It is there, for instance, that we discover this passage:—



But see the fading many-coloured woods,  
Shade deepening over shade, the country round  
Imbrown ; a crowded umbrage, dusk and dun,  
Of every hue, from wan declining green  
To sooty dark.

This noble and judicious composition, so closely packed with colour, suggests to the mind a translation into verse of one of the most highly-finished canvases of Richard Wilson, some 'Wynnstay' or 'Tabley Park,' in which the classic school of British landscape has reached its culminating point. But when it was published Wilson was a child, the fashionable insipidities of Zuccarelli, which Wilson was to drive out of England, had not yet made their appearance amongst us, and Vernet himself was not heard of. Landscape painting was still absolutely primitive, if at all existent in this country, while landscape poetry, with a single bound, had reached this height of perfection. It is scarcely necessary to recall to readers the greatest of the composed landscapes with which Thomson has enriched *The Seasons*,—the magnificent evening after harvest, in *Autumn* ; the storm of thunder and lightning, in *Summer* ; the trout-fishing scene introduced in the 1730 edition into *Spring*,—these may be taken as examples of the poet's splendid gifts in this direction, gifts the more extraordinary because they had not in any way been led up to by the art or literature of his country. The only way in which

it is possible to lessen the apparent miracle of Thomson's landscapes is to suppose that he was not unfamiliar with the paintings of Claude Lorraine and Gaspar Poussin. Yet it is extremely difficult to believe that the rustic lad can have seen a single example of these or of similar artists until he came up to London, and a letter to Dr Cranston gives evidence that his taste was already formed. The following passage, written in September, 1725, deserves the closest attention. Preceding as it does the publication of his earliest poem, it is really the first expression in the English language of the modern sentiment of landscape :—

Now I imagine you seized with a fine, romantic kind of a melancholy on the fading of the year ; now I figure you wandering, philosophical and pensive, amidst the brown, withered groves, while the leaves rustle under your feet, the sun gives a farewell, parting gleam, and the birds

‘ Stir the faint note, and but attempt to sing.’

Then again, when the heavens wear a more gloomy aspect, the winds whistle, and the waters spout, I see you in the well-known cleugh, beneath the solemn arch of tall, thick, embowering trees, listening to the amusing lull of the many steep, moss-grown cascades, while deep, divine Contemplation, the genius of the place, prompts each swelling, awful thought. . . . Nature delights me in every form.

It can scarcely have been that anyone in England was already attuned in 1725 to this language,

yet it was rapidly responded to. The popularity of *The Seasons* cannot but have led to that eagerness with which, a year or two afterwards, the engravings of Chatelain and Vivares, after the Italian landscape-painters, began to be welcomed. But when this remarkable letter was written, it is interesting to note that Gray was a child of nine years old, and William Gilpin still in the cradle.

The completion of *The Seasons* on so large a scale was a remarkable feat for so indolent a man as Thomson. In the letter from which we have just quoted, he mentions for the first time his design to write a poem on Winter, but, he continues, "being only a present amusement, it is ten to one I drop it whenever another fancy comes across.' He was then completing his twenty-fifth year, having come to England six months before. A poem on Winter 'by Mr Riccaltoun, which I still have' in MS. 'first put the design into my head', he goes on to tell his correspondent. This Riccaltoun was a man some nine years Thomson's senior, a neighbour in Roxburghshire, who possessed considerable influence in leading the young poet to the study of nature. It would be very interesting to read Riccaltoun's poem, and to see how far this writer, who was to Thomson what Bowles was to Coleridge, anticipated the manner of *The Seasons*. It does not appear quite certain, however, that Riccaltoun's *Winter* was ever

printed.<sup>1</sup> Thomson's first instalment was published as a folio pamphlet in March 1726. Neglected at first, the praise of Aaron Hill, Spence and others soon stimulated public curiosity, and in June a second edition was called for, in the new preface to which Thomson proposed to describe 'the various appearance of Nature in the other Seasons'. A few months later the work in its present form seems to have taken shape in his mind, for he issued 'Proposals for printing by subscription the Four Seasons, with a Hymn on their succession'.

The work, however, was not yet finished, and Thomson, ever a slow writer, must often have flagged and hesitated. In 1727, at all events, *Summer* was published, in a form far different from that which we at present hold, and very much shorter. From a letter to Mallet, we find that Thomson had composed the greater part of it by August of the preceding year. A fresh edition of *Summer*, and *Spring* by itself, appeared in 1728, having been composed the autumn

<sup>1</sup> If Mr J. Logie Robertson is right in identifying with Riccaltoun's *Winter* certain couplets on that subject anonymously published in the *Edinburgh Miscellany*, we need feel no further concern about the matter. If the author of these halting heroics was Mr Riccaltoun, that gentleman was no poet, and can have stimulated the youthful Thomson only by his conversation, not by his practice.

before at Marlborough, where Thomson was the guest of the poetical Countess of Hertford. Dr Johnson has made merry over this visit, which was probably less convivial than the critic chose to represent it. In 1729 we find Thomson collecting subscriptions for the completed work, and in 1730 there appeared a very handsome quarto, setting forth, with a rubricated title, and plates by William Kent, 'The Seasons by Mr Thomson', the lyre and Pan's pipes crossed at the threshold to show the nature of the entertainment provided within. It is in this edition that *Autumn* and *A Hymn* appear for the first time, and here we find Thomson's earliest attempt at a definitive text of the poem which had occupied him five full years. X It was not a small difficulty connected with the composition of this poem, that the subject was necessarily of a desultory character. No thread of narrative runs through, it has no distinct evolution. The poet watches the year revolve, describes what he sees, and sums up his reflections in a hymn to the spirit which pervades the whole. A certain air of indecision hangs about the entire central plan of *The Seasons*, an air which we need not regret, since some of the most beautiful touches which the poem contains are due to this intellectual vacillation. X The author is never certain whether to remain at home or to fly abroad. Now his reveries seem to be those of a man whose experience has never passed outside his mountain



home at Southdean, who has scarcely crossed the ford of the sweeping Jed, and to whom all that lies beyond the scalp of Carter Fell is unknown ground. Now he writes as one to whom both hemispheres are familiar, from China to Peru. More inconsistently still, he sometimes languishes for the age of innocence to come again, for

Those white unblemished minutes, whence  
The fabling poets took their golden age,

to free him from 'these iron times, these dregs of life', and then, immediately afterwards, he pities the barbarian, and congratulates himself on the regular march of modern civilisation, casting off the inexperience of infancy, 'and ever rising with the rising mind'.

X This absence of coherency, in the execution no less than in the plot of *The Seasons*, is by no means such a disadvantage to it as we might be prepared to suppose. The existence of an iron framework, especially in the eighteenth century with its incurable habit of reposing on mechanical helps, might have injured the poem far more than it improved it. As it is, the individuality of Thomson has to come every instant to the aid of his conception; the poet is forced to carry on the thread of his languidly constructed poem by a repeated effort of character, and the consequence is that we are charmed and startled by the incessant interposition of a living mind, where we might

have been abandoned to a system or a plot. The inconsistencies do not trouble us, for they are those of a natural man, and our sympathies are gratified even when we smile at the wavering judgment of our charming interlocutor. His didactic intentions, moreover, are not, in our eyes, his main claim to our respect. We hang upon his lips not to hear what he has to say about providence and civilisation, but to enjoy the rich stores of his observation, to look out at nature with his keen and brilliant vision.

A striking proof of Thomson's consciousness that *The Seasons*, though so successful in essence, were not without incoherencies in execution, is his treatment of their text during the quarter of a century by which he survived their commencement. Often as each portion of the poem was reprinted, he never permitted it to appear unaltered, and if he had lived to be eighty years of age, the entire texture of the work would probably have been unravelled and rewoven. No volume in English literature has been revised so frequently and so searchingly as *The Seasons*, and though editor after editor has proposed a variorum text, no one has yet been willing to give the needful time and care to the colossal task. Somerville, who was by no means ready to see anything improvable in his own heavy-footed verses, patronisingly recommended Thomson to give *The Seasons* 'the reforming toilet's daily care', and

Thomson took the advice. We seem to see him with the volumes for ever open before him in his study, and the poet altering an epithet here, adding a line there, and transposing two clauses a paragraph further on.

The corrections which he made are so numerous and so intricate that it requires not a little study to obtain any notion of their character. Dr Johnson thought that they were improvements in general; 'yet I know not', he continued, 'whether they have not lost part of what Temple called their *race*; a word which, applied to wines, in its primitive sense, means the flavour of the soil'. Perhaps the truth of this acute suggestion may be gathered from a few examples. The sunset scene in *Summer* now reads thus:

Low walks the sun, and broadens by degrees,  
 Just o'er the verge of day. The *shifting* clouds  
*Assembled gay, a richly glorious train,*  
*In all their pomp attend his setting throne;*  
*Air, earth and ocean smile immense. And now,*  
*As if his weary chariot sought the bowers*  
*Of Amphitrité and her tending nymphs*  
 (So *Grecian fable sung*), he dips his orb;  
 Now half immersed; and now a golden curve  
 Gives one *bright glance*, then *total* disappears.

The words printed in italics are those not found in the original text, which now follows; it will be noticed that nearly two-thirds of the passage suffered revision:



Low walks the sun, and broadens by degrees,  
Just o'er the verge of day. The rising clouds,  
That shift perpetual in his vivid train,  
Their watery mirrors, numberless, opposed,  
Unfold the hidden riches of his ray;  
And chase a change of colours round the sky.  
'Tis all one blush from east to west! and now  
Behind the dusky earth, he dips his orb;  
Now half-immers'd; and now a golden curve  
Gives one faint glimmer, and then disappears.

On the whole, the alterations here are, as Johnson says, an improvement; we are glad to lose the clumsy pedantry about the cloud's 'watery mirrors'. But the sharp presentation of the scene is blunted with gorgeousness, and Amphitrité is a poor exchange for the 'one blush from east to west'.

Occasionally the changes are from a too-startling realism to what Thomson conceived to be a more decent moderation. Thus in *Autumn* the 'red North' became 'black', and in *Spring* the 'strip'd carnations and enamel'd pinks' were toned down to 'broad' and 'gay-spotted'. It is to be noticed, too, that as his revision of the work progressed, Thomson found courage to take things more and more upon his own responsibility; theories are put forward on their own merits which in earlier editions had been introduced with a timid 'perchance' or an apologetic 'men say'. Some of the most delightful personal passages,

too, were the result of afterthought. The first edition of *Autumn* knows nothing of

the Tweed, pure parent-stream,  
Whose pastoral banks first heard my Doric reed,  
With, sylvan Jed, thy tributary brook,

nor is the beautiful address to Lyttelton in any early text of *Spring*. The geographical and geological passages, by which the grandeur of Thomson's imagination are particularly illustrated, were mainly added when the poem was already before the public, and many favourite vignettes, from the sheep-shearing in *Spring* to the robin's visit in *Winter*, were unknown to those who only saw the first completed text of 1730. On the whole, the damage which Thomson did to his first sprightly fancy by his alterations was very small, while he greatly strengthened and clarified weak and turgid passages by his revisions, and enormously increased the debt of readers by the value of what he added. His conscientious treatment of his text deserves high praise; he was not always well inspired, perhaps, but he worked in the true spirit of the artist. On the other hand, it is matter for regret that he more and more fell under the sway of those Latinisms which were his peculiar snare.

Thomson's pompous and turgid language, which seems to deform his poetry whenever he turns from the direct record of observation to what he

considers philosophy, is too marked a defect of style with him to be left unnoticed by his eulogists. Mr Saintsbury has, indeed, declared the Latinisms of Thomson to be neither a crutch nor a staff to him, but 'a mere clouded cane which, as he mistakenly thinks, is an appropriate ornament'. This is an acute apology, but hardly does justice to an inherent vice in Thomson. It is difficult not to believe that he was in reality afraid to trust to a simpler diction, and that, dealing, as he did, with rural subjects, a certain intellectual snobbishness led him to try to cover their rusticity with an excess of gentility in diction. The result is sometimes downright ludicrous, and at all times blurs or deadens the effect of the poetry. Fortunately it does not occur so frequently as it does in the verse of the minor Thomsonians, where it continually mars our pleasure, but it is prominent enough to be a tiresome element.

The blank verse of Thomson was founded, as has been said, on that of Milton studied through Philips. But while the author of *Cider* merely imitated, as best he could, the organ-harmonies of *Paradise Lost*, Thomson invented a new species of blank verse for himself. It was full, dignified and sonorous, exercised with less variety and much less masterly caprice than Milton's had been, but for that very reason more within the grasp of powers that were below the highest, and more suitable to ordinary themes. In the richness

of his single lines, Thomson is perhaps less remarkable than Young, who was his metrical disciple, but he is often singularly happy. Such lines as

Books are but formal dulness, tedious friends,  
or

The purple-streaming amethyst is thine,  
or

Sighs the sad genius of the coming storm

impress their music on the ear, and live for ever in the memory. But, as a rule, Thomson prefers the overflow, and is most happy when he employs it. His system of blank verse may be studied to most advantage on the small scale of the *Hymn*, which is, upon the whole, the most highly finished exercise in this form which the eighteenth century presents to us. It will be found that Thomson manipulates his blank verse very skilfully in the occasional narrative passages which were the delight of his own age and have a little gone down since in the esteem of his admirers. I am among those who still are delighted to learn that 'the lovely young Lavinia once had friends', and who can smile with indulgence at the indiscretions of Damon.

Thomson died in August 1748, and *The Castle of Indolence* had not made its first appearance until three months previously. This exquisite poem must not, however, be regarded as the work of Thomson's latest years. A fortnight before it was published, the poet wrote to his

friend Paterson, 'know that, after fourteen or fifteen years, *The Castle of Indolence* comes abroad in a fortnight'. From this language it is plain that, to whatever degree completed, the poem was in existence in 1733 or 1734. This quite agrees with the internal evidence, which points to the freshness of early maturity in all the best of its stanzas. The piece is so short that it is impossible to suppose, as some biographers have done, that Thomson, like a sort of coral-insect, was building it slowly up for fifteen years. This is not the way in which such poetry is composed. What is certain from the language to Paterson is that much of it existed at the earlier date, but the reference to 'fourteen or fifteen years' may mean that at that date, about 1734, Paterson urged Thomson to complete and publish what had already for some years past been in partial existence. It must, at all events, have preceded the publication of *Liberty*.

A close examination of *The Castle of Indolence* reveals some interesting peculiarities which throw light on the manner of its composition. The first stanza is evidently an afterthought, written to tie together what is to follow. The next seven stanzas are of an enchanting melody and sweetness, in character like nothing else to be found between Spenser and Shelley. This I take to be the early germ of *The Castle of Indolence*, and I am prepared to suppose it written not long after



1730, in immediate succession to *Autumn* and the *Hymn*. The speech of Indolence, which then follows, is smooth and appropriate, but not splendid ; it may be later. But with stanza 24, the poem wakes up again, and every cadence, every touch is redolent of Thomson's prime. It reaches a sort of climax in the magnificent lines about 'the shepherd of the Hebrid Isles', which seem to have been in the ears of Collins when he wrote his latest ode. In all this portion of Thomson's poem the mellifluousness of the versification is extraordinary, the voluptuous colour not to be paralleled till Keats wrote his *Eve of St Agnes*. The patching of parts written at different times is visible between stanzas 42 and 43, where a certain breach of continuity is apparent, in the sudden introduction of 'we'.

It would be, perhaps, to judge too curiously to say that the satirical passage describing the Mirror of Vanity seems of a later character than the rest. But, with stanza 57, the portraits begin, and here we may find definite evidence. The excellent study of Paterson does not date itself, but that of Forbes certainly does. As early as 1736-7, we find Thomson referring to John Forbes as to an old friend, and it is impossible that twelve years later he should still be 'a joyous youth' driven 'on the wild wave of pleasure'; this portrait we certainly cannot date later than 1731 or 1732. On the other hand, as Thomson does

not seem to have known Lyttelton until 1737, the portrait of that nobleman cannot have been composed till that year at earliest. All this part of *The Castle of Indolence* was evidently put together piecemeal. But the whole of Canto I is excellently written, though of unequal merit, and it never quite sinks below a high average.

Canto II is not of a piece with its predecessor. The three opening stanzas of it, indeed, are written in the same vein and with no less art than what has preceded. The third presents us with an exquisite epitome of Thomson's sincere philosophic temper :

I care not, Fortune, what you me deny ;  
You cannot rob me of free nature's grace ;  
You cannot shut the windows of the sky,  
Through which Aurora shows her brightening face ;  
You cannot bar my constant feet to trace  
The woods and lawns, by living stream, at eve :  
Let health my nerves and finer fancies brace,  
And I their toys to the great children leave :  
Of fancy, reason, virtue, naught can me bereave.

Here, doubtless, the original draft of the poem came to an end, and was not resumed until shortly before Thomson's death. What follows is well written, but in a distinctly lower pitch. We should think Canto II charming, if we had never read Canto I. But the highest imagination, a 'sensuous, simple and passionate' strain of poetry, has given place to graceful and patriotic eloquence. The Knight of Arts, Sir Industry, is not very

interesting, though exceedingly respectable. We feel that the poet had lost his early freshness, and now 'polished nature with' what he considered 'a finer hand'. What is most happy in Canto II is the description of Philomelus, 'the little Druid wight'.

This decline in freshness is still more marked when we arrive at *Liberty*, the didactic poem in five thin volumes published by Thomson from 1734 to 1736. Here are found all the disadvantages under which the scheme of *The Seasons* laboured, the want of cohesion, the tendency to rhetoric, the adoption of turgid Latinisms, with none, or very few, of the eminent beauties which enlivened that work. The difficulty of reading *Liberty* has been proverbial since it was first published; we need not be ashamed of finding that dull which scandalized by its prolixity even the faithful Lyttelton. Pictures drawn direct from nature are rare in *Liberty*; there is a brilliant little vignette of a shower on the Alps,—

an amphitheatre of hills,

Whence, vapour-winged, the sudden tempest springs in *Britain*, but it would be difficult to point to another in the whole poem that could rank with such lines as are to be found in almost every page of *The Seasons*. Thomson's journey to Italy might have been undertaken by a blind man, for any addition it made to the stores of his memory. Mellifluous blank verse, elevated sentiment, dignity



in rhetoric, these are the only qualities for which *Liberty* can be praised. The minstrel had, surely, sunken low when the best he could say about Hymettus was that it 'spreads to botanic hand the stores of health'.

Nor are the remaining poems of Thomson eminently interesting or characteristic. None of them would ever be looked at if they were not his. *Britannia*, which appeared as early as 1729, has the bad eminence of being the first piece which shows the blight of mere eloquence which was already invading his genius. The elegies on Congreve, 1729, and on Talbot, 1738, though inspired by genuine admiration in the one case, and real affection in the other, are quite valueless. It is otherwise with the poem *To the Memory of Sir Isaac Newton*, 1728, which has some very picturesque and brilliant astronomic landscapes, and a procession of 'the gorgeous train of parent colours' which is remarkably effective. Thomson's lyrics, few in number and exceedingly timid in form, are of an exasperating insipidity. He had none of the epigrammatic grace which inspired so many of his contemporaries, especially the younger men, and his songs are uniformly tame and soft. *Rule, Britannia* is the one evident exception, yet, even here, if the associations of the air and of the sentiment be removed, the value of the lyric itself does not seem to be very great. As to the four tragedies and half a masque which

compose Thomson's dramatic works, subsequent criticism has found little to revise in Voltaire's remark that 'Mr Thomson's tragedies seem to me wisely intricate and elegantly writ; they want perhaps some fire, and it may be that his heroes are neither moving nor busy enough'. The most poetical is *Agamemnon*, in which some fine passages may be discovered. As a dramatist Thomson was a disciple of Nicholas Rowe.

It is now nearly one hundred and sixty years since Thomson died, and looking back over the history of our literature during that period, we may safely say that if other writers have exercised a more intense influence than he, none has left so broad a stamp upon the epical and descriptive parts of subsequent English poetry. Until the manner of Tennyson began to come into fashion, it may be said that no one wrote blank verse without being in some measure the imitator of Thomson. When he died, in 1748, he was already surrounded by a school of disciples. He had seen writers much older than himself adopt his prosody and something of his attitude to nature. The intelligent and ductile spirit of Pope, quick to disdain the feeble, but equally quick to welcome and applaud the strong, had early appreciated the genius of Thomson; and though Pope had been too long wedded to the heroic couplet to adopt another form of verse, yet the lesson of *The Seasons* was not thrown

away on one who could produce, in advanced life, the fourth of the *Moral Epistles*. That Pope, had he chosen to do so, could have written exquisite blank verse, the additions to the episode of Lavinia prove. In Young we find another poet, much older than Thomson, who achieved excellence for the first time when he accepted, from the hand of his junior, the Miltonic manner of writing. But the veritable scholars of Thomson, such as Armstrong, Lyttelton and Glover, knew no other master than he, and by their practice spread and made general the imitation of his style. ✓

Less completely under the denomination of Thomson was Akenside, whose icy talent has little in common with the warmth of the poet of *The Seasons*. Yet, even here, we find in *The Pleasures of the Imagination* a versification directly founded upon Thomson's. Down the eighteenth century, from *The Hop-Garden* of Smart to the *Edge-Hill* of Jago, we meet the prosody of Thomson, in all its mannerisms, accepted as the only possible vehicle for topographical and descriptive verse, in the hands of minor writers. Even the great poets were distinctly affected by it. The intimate passages in Goldsmith, the finer landscapes in Cowper, instinct as they are with the peculiar genius of those writers, would have been expressed quite otherwise if Thomson had never lived. ✓ Towards the close of the century, the worst parts of his style were selected and exaggerated. His

artifice and grandiloquence, his occasional brassy eloquence, were taken as models to the exclusion of his natural beauties, and his influence in this way hastened the decline of the artificial school. When true romantic poetry began to assert itself, this side of Thomson went down in critical esteem, but the other, so long neglected, rose with equal promptitude. In his famous attack on the poetry of the eighteenth century, Wordsworth was careful to except Thomson's ; ' *The Seasons* ', he said, ' is a work of inspiration ', and he might have gone on to admit that not a few of its passages had inspired the movement of Wordsworth's own blank verse. Coleridge's *Hymn in the Valley of Chamouni* follows, so closely as only genius in its audacity can follow, the *Hymn* of Thomson. The blank verse, the mental attitude, of Campbell, of Rogers, of Southey, in descriptive passages, is often scarcely to be distinguished from that of Thomson. Finally, in the movement of his *Alastor*, Shelley paid his ancestor of *The Seasons* the splendid compliment of direct imitation. It was not until the manner of Tennyson in his blank verse became paramount, that the direct influence of Thomson ceased to be observed in English poetry. In an indirect form it is still to be found there, and will not soon disappear, since it is diffused through all that is written about landscape with sincerity and passion.

EDMUND GOSSE.

# SPRING

## THE ARGUMENT

THE subject proposed. Inscribed to the Countess of Hartford. The Season is described as it affects the various parts of nature, ascending from the lower to the higher ; and mixed with digressions arising from the subject. Its influence on inanimate matter, on vegetables, on brute animals, and last on man ; concluding with a dissuasive from the wild and irregular passion of love, opposed to that of a pure and happy kind.



## SPRING

COME, gentle Spring, ethereal mildness, come ;  
And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud,  
While music wakes around, veiled in a shower  
Of shadowing roses, on our plains descend.

PERSUASIFICATION  
MIXED BY  
NATURE

O Hartford, fitted or to shine in courts  
With unaffected grace, or walk the plain  
With innocence and meditation joined  
In soft assemblage, listen to my song,  
Which thy own season paints ; when nature all  
Is blooming and benevolent, like thee.

10

And see where surly Winter passes off,  
Far to the north, and calls his ruffian blasts.  
His blasts obey, and quit the howling hill,  
The shattered forest, and the ravaged vale ;  
While softer gales succeed, at whose kind touch,  
Dissolving snows in livid torrents lost,  
The mountains lift their green heads to the sky.

As yet the trembling year is unconfirmed,  
And Winter oft at eve resumes the breeze,  
Chills the pale morn, and bids his driving sleets  
Deform the day delightless ; so that scarce  
The bittern knows his time, with bill engulfed,  
To shake the sounding marsh ; or, from the shore,  
The plovers when to scatter o'er the heath,  
And sing their wild notes to the listening waste.

20



At last from Aries rolls the bounteous sun,  
 And the bright Bull receives him. Then no more  
 The expansive atmosphere is cramped with cold ;  
 But, full of life and vivifying soul,  
 Lifts the light clouds sublime, and spreads them thin, 30  
 Fleecy, and white, o'er all-surrounding heaven.

Forth fly the tepid airs ; and, unconfined, -  
 Unbinding earth, the moving softness strays.  
 Joyous, the impatient husbandman perceives  
 Relenting nature, and his lusty steers  
 Drives from their stalls to where the well-used plough  
 Lies in the furrow, loosened from the frost.  
 There, unrefusing, to the harnessed yoke  
 They lend their shoulder, and begin their toil,  
 Cheered by the simple song and soaring lark. 40  
 Meanwhile incumbent o'er the shining share  
 The master leans, removes the obstructing clay,  
 Winds the whole work, and sidelong lays the glebe.

White, through the neighbouring fields, the sower  
 stalks  
 With measured step ; and, liberal, throws the grain  
 Into the faithful bosom of the ground. ✓  
 The harrow follows harsh, and shuts the scene.

Be gracious, heaven ! for now laborious man  
 Has done his part. Ye fostering breezes, blow !  
 Ye softening dews, ye tender showers, descend ! 50  
 And temper all, thou world-reviving sun,  
 Into the perfect year ! Nor ye who live  
 In luxury and ease, in pomp and pride,  
 Think these lost themes unworthy of your ear.  
 Such themes as these the rural Maro sung  
 To wide-imperial Rome, in the full height  
 Of elegance and taste, by Greece refined.

Myrtle  
of  
clouds  
expansive

HARNESS  
OF HARROW  
PART OF  
HARROW  
CULTIVATION

In ancient times the sacred plough employed  
 The kings and awful fathers of mankind ;  
 And some, with whom compared your insect-tribes 60  
 Are but the beings of a summer's day,  
 Have held the scale of empire, ruled the storm  
 Of mighty war ; then, with victorious hand,  
 Disdaining little delicacies, seized  
 The plough, and, greatly independent, scorned  
 All the vile stores corruption can bestow.

Ye generous Britons, venerate the plough ;  
 And, o'er your hills and long withdrawing vales,  
 Let Autumn spread his treasures to the sun,  
 Luxuriant and unbounded ! As the sea, 70  
 Far through his azure turbulent domain,  
 Your empire owns, and from a thousand shores  
 Wafts all the pomp of life into your ports ;  
 So with superior boon may your rich soil,  
 Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour  
 O'er every land, the naked nations clothe,  
 And be the exhaustless granary of a world !

Nor only through the lenient air this change,  
 Delicious, breathes : the penetrative sun,  
 His force deep-darting to the dark retreat 80  
 Of vegetation, sets the steaming power  
 At large, to wander o'er the vernant earth  
 In various hues ; but chiefly thee, gay green !  
 Thou smiling nature's universal robe !  
 United light and shade ! where the sight dwells  
 With growing strength and ever-new delight.

From the moist meadow to the withered hill,  
 Led by the breeze, the vivid verdure runs,  
 And swells, and deepens, to the cherished eye.  
 The hawthorn whitens ; and the juicy groves  
 Put forth their buds, unfolding by degrees, 90

Till the whole leafy forest stands displayed,  
 In full luxuriance, to the sighing gales ;  
 Where the deer rustle through the twining brake,  
 And the birds sing concealed. At once, arrayed  
 In all the colours of the flushing year  
 By nature's swift and secret-working hand,  
 The garden glows, and fills the liberal air  
 With lavish fragrance ; while the promised fruit  
 Lies yet a little embryo, unperceived, 100  
 Within its crimson folds. Now from the town,  
 Buried in smoke, and sleep, and noisome damps,  
 Oft let me wander o'er the dewy fields,  
 Where freshness breathes, and dash the trembling drops  
 From the bent bush, as through the verdant maze  
 Of sweet-briar hedges I pursue my walk ;  
 Or taste the smell of dairy ; or ascend  
 Some eminence, Augusta, in thy plains,  
 And see the country, far diffused around,  
 One boundless blush, one white-empurpled shower 110  
 Of mingled blossoms ; where the raptured eye  
 Hurries from joy to joy, and, hid beneath  
 The fair profusion, yellow Autumn spies,

If, brushed from Russian wilds, a cutting gale  
 Rise not, and scatter from his humid wings  
 The clammy mildew ; or, dry-blowing, breathe  
 Untimely frost, before whose baleful blast  
 The full-blown Spring through all her foliage shrinks,  
 Joyless and dead, a wide-dejected waste.  
 For oft, engendered by the hazy north, 120  
 Myriads on myriads insect armies waft  
 Keen in the poisoned breeze, and wasteful eat,  
 Through buds and bark, into the blackened core,  
 Their eager way. A feeble race, yet oft  
 The sacred sons of vengeance, on whose course  
 Corrosive famine waits, and kills the year.  
 To check this plague, the skilful farmer chaff

And blazing straw before his orchard burns ;  
Till, all involved in smoke, the latent foe  
From every cranny suffocated falls :  
Or scatters o'er the blooms the pungent dust  
Of pepper, fatal to the frosty tribe :  
Or, when the envenomed leaf begins to curl,  
With sprinkled water drowns them in their nest ;  
Nor, while they pick them up with busy bill,  
The little trooping birds unwisely scares.

130

Be patient, swains ; these cruel-seeming winds  
Blow not in vain. Far hence they keep, repressed,  
Those deepening clouds on clouds, surcharged with rain,  
That, o'er the vast Atlantic hither borne,  
In endless train, would quench the summer blaze,  
And, cheerless, drown the crude unripened year.

140

The north-east spends his rage ; and now, shut up  
Within his iron caves, the effusive south  
Warms the wide air, and o'er the void of heaven  
Breathes the big clouds with vernal showers distent.  
At first a dusky wreath they seem to rise,  
Scarce staining ether ; but by fast degrees,  
In heaps on heaps, the doubling vapour sails  
Along the loaded sky, and, mingling deep,  
Sits on the horizon round a settled gloom :  
Not such as wintry storms on mortals shed,  
Oppressing life, but lovely, gentle, kind,  
And full of every hope and every joy,  
The wish of nature. Gradual sinks the breeze  
Into a perfect calm ; but not a breath  
Is heard to quiver through the closing woods,  
Or, rustling, turn the many-twinkling leaves  
Of aspin tall. The uncurling floods, diffused  
In glassy breadth, seem through delusive lapse  
Forgetful of their course. 'Tis silence all,  
And pleasing expectation. Herds and flocks

150

160

Separation  
from  
personified  
delusion  
Lapse

THE QUIET  
ACTIONLESS  
TIME OF  
EXPECTANCY

say - in this  
but not  
simultaneous  
rather  
than  
successive



Drop the dry sprig, and, mute-imploring, eye  
 The falling verdure. Hushed in short suspense,  
 The plummy people streak their wings with oil,  
 To throw the lucid moisture, trickling, off;  
 And wait the approaching sign to strike, at once,  
 Into the general choir. Even mountains, vales,  
 And forests seem, impatient, to demand  
 The promised sweetness. Man superior walks 170  
 Amid the glad creation, musing praise,  
 And looking lively gratitude. At last,  
 The clouds consign their treasures to the fields,  
 And, softly shaking on the dimpled pool  
 Prelusive drops, let all their moisture flow  
 In large effusion o'er the freshened world.  
 The stealing shower is scarce to patter heard,  
 By such as wander through the forest walks,  
 Beneath the umbrageous multitude of leaves.  
 But who can hold the shade while heaven descends 180  
 In universal bounty, shedding herbs,  
 And fruits, and flowers, on nature's ample lap?  
 Swift fancy fired anticipates their growth;  
 And, while the milky nutriment distils,  
 Beholds the kindling country colour round.

Thus all day long the full-distended clouds  
 Indulge their genial stores, and well-showered earth  
 Is deep enriched with vegetable life;  
 Till, in the western sky, the downward sun  
 Looks out, effulgent, from amid the flush  
 Of broken clouds, gay-shifting to his beam. 190  
 The rapid radiance instantaneous strikes  
 The illumined mountain, through the forest streams,  
 Shakes on the floods, and in a yellow mist,  
 Far smoking o'er the interminable plain,  
 In twinkling myriads lights the dewy gems.  
 Moist, bright, and green, the landscape laughs around.  
 Full swell the woods; their every music wakes,

## SPRING

Mixed in wild concert, with the warbling brooks  
Increased, the distant bleatings of the hills, 200  
The hollow lows responsive from the vales,  
Whence, blending all, the sweetened zephyr springs.

Meantime, refracted from yon eastern cloud,  
Bestriding earth, the grand ethereal bow *rainbow*  
Shoots up immense; and every hue unfolds *the whole is*  
In fair proportion, running from the red *muscle, sun*  
To where the violet fades into the sky. *it loud*

Here, awful Newton the dissolving clouds  
Form, fronting on the sun, thy showery prism;  
And to the sage-instructed eye unfold 210

The various twine of light, by thee disclosed  
From the white mingling maze *the milk* Not so the swain:

He, wondering, views the bright enchantment bend  
Delightful, o'er the radiant fields, and runs  
To catch the falling glory; but, amazed,  
Beholds the amusive arch before him fly;  
Then vanish quite away. Still night succeeds,  
A softened shade, and saturated earth  
Awaits the morning beam, to give to light,  
Raised through ten thousand different plastic  
tubes, 220

The balmy treasures of the former day.

Then spring the living herbs, profusely wild,  
O'er all the deep-green earth, beyond the power  
Of botanist to number up their tribes:  
Whether he steals along the lonely dale,  
In silent search; or through the forest, rank  
With what the dull incurious weeds account,  
Bursts his blind way; or climbs the mountain-rock,  
Fired by the nodding verdure of its brow.  
With such a liberal hand has nature flung 230  
Their seeds abroad, blown them about in winds,  
Innumerable mixed them with the nursing mould,  
The moistening current, and prolific rain.

But who their virtues can declare ? Who pierce  
 With vision pure, into these secret stores  
 Of health, and life, and joy ? The food of man,  
 While yet he lived in innocence, and told  
 A length of golden years, unfleshed in blood,  
 A stranger to the savage arts of life,  
 Death, rapine, carnage, surfeit, and disease—  
 The lord, and not the tyrant, of the world.

SPRING 240  
 SUMMER 240  
 BE x LAST

The first fresh dawn then waked the gladdened race  
 Of uncorrupted man, nor blushed to see  
 The sluggard sleep beneath its sacred beam ;  
 For their light slumbers gently fumed away,  
 And up they rose as vigorous as the sun,  
 Or to the culture of the willing glebe,  
 Or to the cheerful tendance of the flock.  
 Meantime the song went round ; and dance and sport,  
 Wisdom and friendly talk, successive stole 250  
 Their hours away. While in the rosy vale  
 Love breathed his infant sighs, from anguish free,  
 And full replete with bliss ; save the sweet pain,  
 That, inly thrilling, but exalts it more.  
 Nor yet injurious act, nor surly deed,  
 Was known among these happy sons of heaven ;  
 For reason and benevolence were law.  
 Harmonious nature, too, looked smiling on.)  
 Clear shone the skies, cooled with eternal gales,  
 And balmy spirit all. The youthful sun 260  
 Shot his best rays, and still the gracious clouds  
 Dropped fatness down ; as, o'er the swelling mead,  
 The herds and flocks, commixing, played secure.  
 This when, emergent from the gloomy wood,  
 The glaring lion saw, his horrid heart  
 Was meekened, and he joined his sullen joy.  
 For music held the whole in perfect peace :  
 Soft sighed the flute ; the tender voice was heard,  
 Warbling the varied heart ; the woodlands round



Applied their choir ; and winds and waters flowed 270  
In consonance. Such were those prime of days.

But now those white unblemished minutes, whence  
The fabling poets took their golden age,  
Are found no more amid these iron times,  
These dregs of life ! Now the distempered mind  
Has lost that concord of harmonious powers,  
Which forms the soul of happiness ; and all  
Is off the poise within : the passions all  
Have burst their bounds ; and reason, half extinct,  
Or impotent, or else approving, sees 280  
The foul disorder. Senseless and deformed,  
Convulsive anger storms at large ; or, pale  
And silent, settles into fell revenge.  
Base envy withers at another's joy,  
And hates that excellence it cannot reach.  
Desponding fear, of feeble fancies full,  
Weak and unmanly, loosens every power.  
Even love itself is bitterness of soul,  
A pensive anguish pining at the heart ;  
Or, sunk to sordid interest, feels no more 290  
That noble wish, that never-cloyed desire,  
Which, selfish joy disdaining, seeks alone  
To bless the dearer object of its flame.  
Hope sickens with extravagance ; and grief,  
Of life impatient, into madness swells ;  
Or in dead silence wastes the weeping hours.  
These, and a thousand mixed emotions more,  
From ever-changing views of good and ill,  
Formed infinitely various, vex the mind  
With endless storm ; whence, deeply rankling, grows 300  
The partial thought, a listless unconcern,  
Cold, and averting from our neighbour's good ;  
Then dark disgust and hatred, winding wiles,  
Coward deceit, and ruffian violence.  
At last, extinct each social feeling, fell

personifications  
of  
feeling  
does it explain  
full

And joyless inhumanity pervades  
 And petrifies the heart. Nature disturbed  
 Is deemed, vindictive, to have changed her course.

*SPRING'S  
ORDER  
CHAOS*  
 Hence, in old dusky time, a deluge came :  
 When the deep-cleft disparting orb, that arched 310  
 The central waters round, impetuous rushed,  
 With universal burst, into the gulf,  
 And o'er the high-piled hills of fractured earth  
 Wide-dashed the waves, in undulation vast ;  
 Till, from the centre to the streaming clouds,  
 A shoreless ocean tumbled round the globe.

*FRAC TURE  
EARTH*  
 The Seasons since have, with severer sway, *TRY TO  
RESTORE  
HARMONY*  
 Oppressed a broken world : the Winter keen  
 Shook forth his waste of snows ; and Summer shot  
 His pestilential heats. Great Spring, before, 320  
 Greened all the year ; and fruits and blossoms blushed,  
 In social sweetness, on the self-same bough.  
 Pure was the temperate air ; an even calm  
 Perpetual reigned ; save what the zephyrs bland  
 Breathed o'er the blue expanse : for then nor storms  
 Were taught to blow, nor hurricanes to rage ;  
 Sound slept the waters ; no sulphureous glooms  
 Swelled in the sky, and sent the lightning forth ;  
 While sickly damps, and cold autumnal fogs,  
 Hung not, relaxing, on the springs of life. 330  
 But now, of turbid elements the sport,  
 From clear to cloudy tossed, from hot to cold,  
 And dry to moist, with inward-eating change,  
 Our drooping days are dwindled down to nought ;  
 Their period finished ere 'tis well begun.

And yet the wholesome herb, neglected, dies ;  
 Though with the pure exhilarating soul  
 Of nutriment, and health, and vital powers,  
 Beyond the search of art, 'tis copious blest.

For, with hot ravine fired, ensanguined man 340  
 Is now become the lion of the plain,  
 And worse. The wolf, who from the nightly fold  
 Fierce drags the bleating prey, ne'er drunk her milk,  
 Nor wore her warming fleece; nor has the steer,  
 At whose strong chest the deadly tiger hangs,  
 E'er ploughed for him. They two are tempered high,  
 With hunger stung, and wild necessity;  
 Nor lodges pity in their shaggy breast.  
 But man, whom nature formed of milder clay,  
 With every kind emotion in his heart, 350  
 And taught alone to weep—while from her lap  
 She pours ten thousand delicacies, herbs,  
 And fruits, as numerous as the drops of rain,  
 Or beams that gave them birth—shall he, fair form!  
 Who wears sweet smiles, and looks erect on heaven,  
 E'er stoop to mingle with the prowling herd,  
 And dip his tongue in gore? The beast of prey,  
 Blood-stained deserves to bleed: but you, ye flocks, 360  
 What have you done; ye peaceful people, what,  
 To merit death? You, who have given us milk 360  
 In luscious streams, and lent us your own coat  
 Against the Winter's cold? And the plain ox,  
 That harmless, honest, guileless animal,  
 In what has he offended? He, whose toil,  
 Patient and ever-ready, clothes the land  
 With all the pomp of harvest, shall he bleed,  
 And struggling groan beneath the cruel hands  
 Even of the clowns he feeds? And that, perhaps,  
 To swell the riot of the autumnal feast,  
 Won by his labour? This the feeling heart 370  
 Would tenderly suggest: but 'tis enough,  
 In this late age, adventurous, to have touched  
 Light on the numbers of the Samian sage.  
 High heaven forbids the bold presumptuous strain,  
 Whose wisest will has fixed us in a state  
 That must not yet to pure perfection rise:

Besides, who knows, how, raised to higher life,  
From stage to stage, the vital scale ascends ?

Now, when the first foul torrent of the brooks,  
Swelled with the vernal rains, is ebb'd away, 380  
And, whitening, down their mossy-tinctured stream  
Descends the billowy foam, now is the time,  
While yet the dark-brown water aids the guile,  
To tempt the trout. The well-dissembled fly,  
The rod fine-tapering with elastic spring, *CONSTRUCT PART*  
Snatched from the hoary steed the floating line, *INSECT*  
And all thy slender watery stores, prepare. *PLEASE*  
But let not on thy hook the tortured worm,  
Convulsive, twist in agonizing folds,  
Which, by rapacious hunger swallowed deep, 390  
Gives, as you tear it from the bleeding breast  
Of the weak, helpless, uncomplaining wretch,  
Harsh pain and horror to the tender hand.

When, with his lively ray, the potent sun fish  
Has pierced the streams, and roused the finny race,  
Then, issuing cheerful, to thy sport repair ;  
Chief should the western breezes curling play,  
And light o'er ether bear the shadowy clouds.  
High to their fount, this day, amid the hills,  
And woodlands warbling round, trace up the brooks ;  
The next, pursue their rocky-channelled maze 401  
Down to the river, in whose ample wave  
Their little naiads love to sport at large.  
Just in the dubious point, where with the pool  
Is mixed the trembling stream, or where it boils  
Around the stone, or from the hollowed bank,  
Reverted, plays in undulating flow ;  
There throw, nice-judging, the delusive fly ;  
And, as you lead it round in artful curve.  
With eye attentive mark the springing game. 410  
Straight as above the surface of the flood'



They wanton rise, or urged by hunger leap,  
 Then fix, with gentle twitch, the barb'd hook ;  
 Some lightly tossing to the grassy bank,  
 And to the shelving shore slow dragging some,  
 With various hand proportioned to their force.  
 If yet too young, and easily deceived,  
 A worthless prey scarce bends your pliant rod,  
 Him, piteous of his youth, and the short space  
 He has enjoyed the vital light of heaven, 420  
 Soft disengage, and back into the stream  
 The speckled infant throw. But should you lure  
 From his dark haunt, beneath the tangled roots  
 Of pendant trees, the monarch of the brook,  
 Behoves you then to ply your finest art.  
 Long time he, following cautious, scans the fly,  
 And oft attempts to seize it, but as oft  
 The dimpled water speaks his jealous fear.  
 At last, while haply o'er the shaded sun  
 Passes a cloud, he, desperate, takes the death, 430  
 With sullen plunge. At once he darts along,  
 Deep-struck, and runs out all the lengthened line ;  
 Then seeks the farthest ooze, the sheltering weed,  
 The caverned bank, his old secure abode ;  
 And flies aloft, and flounces round the pool,  
 Indignant of the guile. With yielding hand,  
 That feels him still, yet to his furious course  
 Gives way, you, now retiring, following now  
 Across the stream, exhaust his idle rage ;  
 Till floating broad upon his breathless side, 440  
 And to his fate abandoned, to the shore  
 You gaily drag your unresisting prize.

Thus pass the temperate hours : but when the sun  
 Shakes from his noon-day throne the scattering clouds,  
 Even shooting listless languor through the deeps,  
 Then seek the bank where flowering elders crowd,  
 Where, scattered wild, the lily of the vale.

Its balmy essence breathes, where cowslips hang  
 The dewy head, where purple violets lurk  
 With all the lowly children of the shade ; 450  
 Or lie reclined beneath yon spreading ash,  
 Hung o'er the steep ; whence, borne on liquid wing,  
 The sounding culver shoots ; or where the hawk,  
 High in the beetling cliff, his eyrie builds.  
 There let the classic page thy fancy lead  
 Through rural scenes ; such as the Mantuan swain  
 Paints in the matchless harmony of song ;  
 Or catch thyself the landscape, gliding swift  
 Athwart imagination's vivid eye ;  
 Or, by the vocal woods and waters lulled, 460  
 And lost in lonely musing, in a dream,  
 Confused, of careless solitude, where mix  
 Ten thousand wandering images of things,  
 Soothe every gust of passion into peace,  
 All but the swellings of the softened heart,  
 That waken, not disturb, the tranquil mind.

Behold, yon breathing prospect bids the muse  
 Throw all her beauty forth. But who can paint  
 Like nature ? Can imagination boast,  
 Amid its gay creation, hues like hers ? 470  
 Or can it mix them with that matchless skill,  
 And lose them in each other, as appears  
 In every bud that blows ? If fancy, then,  
 Unequal, fails beneath the pleasing task ;  
 Ah, what shall language do ? Ah, where find words  
 Tinged with so many colours ; and whose power,  
 To life approaching, may perfume my lays  
 With that fine oil, those aromatic gales,  
 That inexhaustive flow continual round ?

Yet, though successful, will the toil delight. 480  
 Come then, ye virgins and ye youths, whose hearts  
 Have felt the raptures of refining love ;

tries to  
 describe  
 novel  
 scene  
 make  
 it natural



And thou, Amanda, come, pride of my song !  
 Formed by the graces, loveliness itself !  
 Come with those downcast eyes, sedate and sweet,  
 Those looks demure, that deeply pierce the soul ;  
 Where, with the light of thoughtful reason mixed,  
 Shines lively fancy, and the feeling heart :  
 Oh come ! and while the rosy-footed May  
 Steals blushing on, together let us tread 490  
 The morning dew, and gather in their prime  
 Fresh-blooming flowers, to grace thy braided hair,  
 And thy loved bosom that improves their sweets.

See, where the winding vale its lavish stores,  
 Irriguous, spreads. See, how the lily drinks  
 The latent rill, scarce oozing through the grass,  
 Of growth luxuriant ; or the humid bank,  
 In fair profusion, decks. Long let us walk,  
 Where the breeze blows from yon extended field  
 Of blossomed beans. Arabia cannot boast 500  
 A fuller gale of joy than, liberal, thence  
 Breathes through the sense, and takes the ravished soul.  
 Nor is the mead unworthy of thy foot ;  
 Full of fresh verdure, and unnumbered flowers,  
 The negligence of nature, wide and wild ;  
 Where, undisguised by mimic art, she spreads  
 Unbounded beauty to the roving eye.  
 Here their delicious task the fervent bees,  
 In swarming millions, tend. Around, athwart,  
 Through the soft air, the busy nations fly, 510  
 Cling to the bud, and, with inserted tube,  
 Suck its pure essence, its ethereal soul.  
 And oft, with bolder wing, they, soaring, dare  
 The purple heath, or where the wild thyme grows,  
 And yellow load them with the luscious spoil.

At length the finished garden to the view  
 Its vistas opens, and its alleys green.

Snatched through the verdant maze, the hurried  
eye

Distracted wanders ; now the bowery walk  
Of covert close, where scarce a speck of day 520  
Falls on the lengthened gloom, protracted sweeps,  
Now meets the bending sky, the river now  
Dimpling along, the breezy ruffled lake,  
The forest darkening round, the glittering spire,  
The ethereal mountain, and the distant main.  
But why so far excursive ? when at hand,  
Along these blushing borders, bright with dew,  
And in yon mingled wilderness of flowers,  
Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace :  
Throws out the snowdrop and the crocus first, 530  
The daisy, primrose, violet darkly blue,  
And polyanthus of unnumbered dyes,  
The yellow wall-flower, stained with iron brown,  
And lavish stock that scents the garden round.  
From the soft wing of vernal breezes shed,  
Anemones ; auriculas, enriched  
With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves ;  
And full ranunculus, of glowing red.  
~~Then comes the tulip race~~, where beauty plays  
Her idle freaks : from family diffused 540  
To family, as flies the father dust,  
The varied colours run ; and, while they break  
On the charmed eye, the exulting florist marks,  
With secret pride, the wonders of his hand.  
No gradual bloom is wanting ; from the bud,  
First-born of Spring, to Summer's musky tribes :  
Nor hyacinths, of purest virgin-white,  
Low-bent, and blushing inward ; nor jonquils,  
Of potent fragrance ; nor narcissus fair,  
As o'er the fabled fountain hanging still ; 550  
Nor broad carnations ; nor gay-spotted pinks ;  
Nor, showered from every bush, the damask-rose.  
Infinite numbers, delicacies, smells,

With hues on hues expression cannot paint,  
The breath of nature, and her endless bloom.

Hail, Source of Beings ! Universal Soul  
Of heaven and earth ! Essential Presence, hail !  
To Thee I bend the knee ; to Thee my thoughts,  
Continual, climb ; who, with a master-hand,  
Hast the great whole into perfection touched. 560  
By Thee the various vegetative tribes,  
Wrapt in a filmy net, and clad with leaves, <sup>CRIES</sup>  
Draw the live ether, and imbibe the dew. <sub>TO</sub>  
By Thee disposed into congenial soils,  
Stands each attractive plant, and sucks, and swells  
The juicy tide, a twining mass of tubes.  
At Thy command the vernal sun awakes  
The torpid sap, detruded to the root  
By wintry winds, that now in fluent dance,  
And lively fermentation, mounting, spreads 570  
All this innumerable-coloured scene of things.

As rising from the vegetable world  
My theme ascends, with equal wing ascend  
My panting muse ; and hark, how loud the woods  
Invite you forth in all your gayest trim.  
Lend me your song, ye nightingales ! oh pour  
The mazy-running soul of melody  
Into my varied verse ! while I deduce,  
From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings,  
The symphony of Spring, and touch a theme 580  
Unknown to fame—the passion of the groves.

When first the soul of love is sent abroad,  
Warm through the vital air, and on the heart  
Harmonious seizes, the gay troops begin,  
In gallant thought, to plume the painted wing ;  
And try again the long-forgotten strain,  
At first faint-warbled. But no sooner grows

The soft infusion prevalent and wide,  
 Than, all alive, at once their joy o'erflows  
 In music unconfined. Up springs the lark, 590  
 Shrill-voiced and loud, the messenger of morn :  
 Ere yet the shadows fly, he, mounted, sings  
 Amid the dawning clouds, and from their haunts  
 Calls up the tuneful nations. Every copse  
 Deep-tangled, tree irregular, and bush  
 Bending with dewy moisture, o'er the heads  
 Of the coy choristers that lodge within,  
 Are prodigal of harmony. The thrush  
 And woodlark, o'er the kind-contending throng  
 Superior heard, run through the sweetest length 600  
 Of notes ; when listening Philomela deigns  
 To let them joy, and purposes, in thought  
 Elate, to make her night excel their day.  
 The blackbird whistles from the thorny brake ;  
 The mellow bullfinch answers from the grove :  
 Nor are the linnets, o'er the flowering furze  
 Poured out profusely, silent. Joined to these  
 Innumerable songsters, in the freshening shade  
 Of new-sprung leaves, their modulations mix  
 Mellifluous. The jay, the rook, the daw, 610  
 And each harsh pipe, discordant heard alone,  
 Aid the full concert : while the stock-dove breathes  
 A melancholy murmur through the whole.

'Tis love creates their melody, and all  
 This waste of music is the voice of love ;  
 That even to birds, and beasts, the tender arts  
 Of pleasing teaches. Hence the glossy kind  
 Try every winning way inventive love  
 Can dictate, and in courtship to their mates  
 Pour forth their little souls. First, wide around, 620  
 With distant awe, in airy rings they rove,  
 Endeavouring by a thousand tricks to catch  
 The cunning, conscious, half-averted glance

MATING  
BIRDS

Of their regardless charmer. Should she seem,  
Softening, the least approbance to bestow,  
Their colours burnish, and, by hope inspired,  
They brisk advance ; then, on a sudden struck,  
Retire disordered ; then again approach ;  
In fond rotation spread the spotted wing,  
And shiver every feather with desire.

630

Connubial leagues agreed, to the deep woods  
They haste away, all as their fancy leads,  
Pleasure, or food, or secret safety prompts ;  
That nature's great command may be obeyed ;  
Nor all the sweet sensations they perceive  
Indulged in vain. Some to the holly-hedge  
Nestling repair, and to the thicket some ;  
Some to the rude protection of the thorn  
Commit their feeble offspring. The cleft tree  
Offers its kind concealment to a few,  
Their food its insects, and its moss their nests.  
Others, apart, far in the grassy dale,  
Or roughening waste, their humble texture weave.  
But most in woodland solitudes delight,  
In unfrequented glooms, or shaggy banks,  
Steep, and divided by a babbling brook,  
Whose murmurs soothe them all the live-long  
day,

Nest

640

When by kind duty fixed. Among the roots  
Of hazel, pendent o'er the plaintive stream,  
They frame the first foundation of their domes ;  
Dry sprigs of trees, in artful fabric laid,  
And bound with clay together. Now 'tis nought  
But restless hurry through the busy air,  
Beat by unnumbered wings. The swallow sweeps  
The slimy pool, to build his hanging house  
Intent. And often, from the careless back  
Of herds and flocks, a thousand tugging bills  
Pluck hair and wool ; and oft, when unobserved,

650



Steal from the barn a straw : till soft and warm,  
Clean and complete, their habitation grows. 660

As thus the patient dam assiduous sits ;  
Not to be tempted from her tender task,  
Or by sharp hunger, or by smooth delight,  
Though the whole loosened Spring around her blows,  
Her sympathizing lover takes his stand  
High on the opponent bank, and ceaseless sings  
The tedious time away ; or else supplies  
Her place a moment, while she sudden flits  
To pick the scanty meal. The appointed time  
With pious toil fulfilled, the callow young, 670  
Warmed and expanded into perfect life,  
Their brittle bondage break, and come to light ;  
A helpless family, demanding food  
With constant clamour. Oh, what passions then,  
What melting sentiments of kindly care,  
On the new parents seize ! Away they fly,  
Affectionate, and, undesiring, bear  
The most delicious morsel to their young,  
Which equally distributed, again  
The search begins. Even so a gentle pair, 680  
By fortune sunk, but formed of generous mould,  
And charmed with cares beyond the vulgar breast,  
In some lone cot amid the distant woods,  
Sustained alone by providential heaven,  
Oft, as they, weeping, eye their infant train,  
Check their own appetites, and give them all.

Nor toil alone they scorn : exalting love,  
By the great Father of the Spring inspired,  
Gives instant courage to the fearful race,  
And, to the simple, art. With stealthy wing, 690  
Should some rude foot their woody haunts molest,  
Amid a neighbouring bush they silent drop,  
And whirring thence, as if alarmed, deceive



The unfeeling schoolboy. Hence, around the head  
 Of wandering swain, the white-winged plover wheels  
 Her sounding flight, and then directly on  
 In long excursion skims the level lawn,  
 To tempt him from her nest. The wild-duck, hence,  
 O'er the rough moss, and o'er the trackless waste  
 The heath-hen flutters (pious fraud !) to lead 700  
 The hot pursuing spaniel far astray.

Be not the muse ashamed, here to bemoan  
 Her brothers of the grove, by tyrant man  
 Inhuman caught, and in the narrow cage  
 From liberty confined, and boundless air.  
 Dull are the pretty slaves, their plumage dull,  
 Ragged, and all its brightening lustre lost ;  
 Nor is that sprightly wildness in their notes,  
 Which, clear and vigorous, warbles from the beech.  
 Oh then, ye friends of love and love-taught song, 710  
 Spare the soft tribes, this barbarous art forbear !  
 If on your bosom innocence can win,  
 Music engage, or piety persuade.

But let not chief the nightingale lament  
 Her ruined care, too delicately framed  
 To brook the harsh confinement of the cage.  
 Oft when, returning with her loaded bill,  
 The astonished mother finds a vacant nest,  
 By the hard hand of unrelenting clowns  
 Robbed, to the ground the vain provision falls ; 720  
 Her pinions ruffle, and, low-drooping, scarce  
 Can bear the mourner to the poplar shade ;  
 Where, all abandoned to despair, she sings  
 Her sorrows through the night ; and, on the bough  
 Sole-sitting, still at every dying fall  
 Takes up again her lamentable strain  
 Of winding woe, till, wide around, the woods  
 Sigh to her song, and with her wail resound.

But now the feathered youth their former bounds,  
 Ardent, disdain ; and, weighing oft their wings, 730  
 Demand the free possession of the sky.

This one glad office more, and then dissolves

Parental love at once, now needless grown :

Unlavish wisdom never works in vain.

'Tis on some evening, sunny, grateful, mild,  
 When nought but balm is breathing through the  
 woods,

With yellow lustre bright, that the new tribes

Visit the spacious heavens, and look abroad

On nature's common, far as they can see

Or wing, their range and pasture. O'er the boughs 740

Dancing about, still at the giddy verge

Their resolution fails ; their pinions still,

In loose libration stretched, to trust the void

Trembling refuse ; till down before them fly

The parent guides, and chide, exhort, command,

Or push them off. The surging air receives

The plummy burden ; and their self-taught wings

Winnow the waving element. On ground

Alighted, bolder up again they lead

Farther and farther on, the lengthening flight ; 750

Till, vanished every fear, and every power

Roused into life and action, light in air

The acquitted parents see their soaring race,

And, once rejoicing, never know them more.

High from the summit of a craggy cliff,

Hung o'er the deep, such as amazing frowns

On utmost Kilda's shore, whose lonely race

Resign the setting sun to Indian worlds,

The royal eagle draws his vigorous young,

Strong-pounced, and ardent with paternal fire. 760

Now fit to raise a kingdom of their own,

He drives them from his fort, the towering seat,

For ages, of his empire ; which, in peace,

Unstained he holds, while many a league to sea  
He wings his course, and preys in distant isles.

Should I my steps turn to the rural seat,  
Whose lofty elms and venerable oaks  
Invite the rook, who, high amid the boughs,  
In early Spring, his airy city builds,  
And ceaseless caws amusive ; there, well-pleased. 770  
I might the various polity survey  
Of the mixed household-kind. The careful hen  
Calls all her chirping family around, *these*  
Fed and defended by the fearless cock, *no more "beautiful"*  
Whose breast with ardour flames, as on he walks,  
Graceful, and crows defiance. In the pond  
The finely-checked duck, before her train,  
Rows garrulous. The stately-sailing swan  
Gives out his snowy plumage to the gale,  
And, arching proud his neck, with oary feet 780  
Bears forward fierce, and guards his osier-isle,  
Protective of his young. The turkey nigh,  
Loud-threatening, reddens ; while the peacock spreads  
His every-coloured glory to the sun,  
And swims in radiant majesty along.  
O'er the whole homely scene, the cooing dove  
Flies thick in amorous chase, and wanton rolls  
The glancing eye, and turns the changeful neck.

While thus the gentle tenants of the shade  
Indulge their purer loves, the rougher world 790  
Of brutes, below, rush furious into flame  
And fierce desire. Through all his lusty veins  
The bull, deep-scorched, the raging passion feels.  
Of pasture sick, and negligent of food, *41*  
Scarce seen, he wades among the yellow broom,  
While o'er his ample sides the rambling sprays  
Luxuriant shoot ; or through the mazy wood  
Dejected wanders, nor the inticing bud

Crops, though it presses on his careless sense.  
And oft, in jealous maddening fancy wrapped, 800  
He seeks the fight, and, idly-butting, feigns  
His rival gored in every knotty trunk.  
Him should he meet, the bellowing war begins :  
Their eyes flash fury ; to the hollowed earth,  
Whence the sand flies, they mutter bloody deeds,  
And groaning deep the impetuous battle mix ;  
While the fair heifer, balmy-breathing, near,  
Stands kindling up their rage. The trembling steed,  
With his hot impulse seized in every nerve,  
Nor hears the rein, nor heeds the sounding thong ; 810  
Blows are not felt ; but, tossing high his head,  
And by the well-known joy to distant plains  
Attracted strong, all wild he bursts away ;  
O'er rocks, and woods, and craggy mountains flies ;  
And, neighing, on the aërial summit takes  
The exciting gale ; then, steep-descending, cleaves  
The headlong torrents foaming down the hills,  
Even where the madness of the straitened stream  
Turns in black eddies round : such is the force  
With which his frantic heart and sinews swell. 820

Nor undelighted by the boundless spring  
Are the broad monsters of the foaming deep :  
From the deep ooze and gelid cavern roused,  
They flounce and tumble in unwieldy joy.  
Dire were the strain, and dissonant, to sing  
The cruel raptures of the savage kind ;  
How by this flame their native wrath sublimed,  
They roam, amid the fury of their hearts,  
The far-resounding waste in fiercer bands,  
And growl their horrid loves. But this the theme 830  
I sing, enraptured, to the British fair,  
Forbids, and leads me to the mountain-brow,  
Where sits the shepherd on the grassy turf,  
Inhaling, healthful, the descending sun.

Around him feeds his many-bleating flock,  
 Of various cadence ; and his sportive lambs,  
 This way and that convolved, in friskful glee,  
 Their frolics play. And now the sprightly race  
 Invites them forth ; when swift, the signal given,  
 They start away, and sweep the massy mound 840  
 That runs around the hill ; the rampart once  
 Of iron war, in ancient barbarous times,  
 When disunited Britain ever bled,  
 Lost in eternal broil, ere yet she grew  
 To this deep-laid indissoluble state,  
 Where wealth and commerce lift the golden head ;  
 And, o'er our labours, liberty and law,  
 Impartial, watch—the wonder of a world !

What is this mighty breath, ye curious say,  
 That, in a powerful language, felt not heard, 850  
 Instructs the fowls of heaven ; and through their breast  
 These arts of love diffuses ? What, but God ?  
 Inspiring God ! Who, boundless spirit all,  
 And unremitting energy, pervades,  
 Adjusts, sustains, and agitates the whole.  
 He, ceaseless, works alone, and yet alone  
 Seems not to work ; with such perfection framed  
 Is this complex, stupendous scheme of things.  
 But, though concealed, to every purer eye  
 The informing Author in His works appears. 860  
 Chief, lovely Spring, in thee, and thy soft scenes,  
 The smiling God is seen ; while water, earth,  
 And air attest His bounty ; which exalts  
 The brute creation to this finer thought,  
 And, annual, melts their undesigning hearts  
 Profusely thus in tenderness and joy.

Still let my song a nobler note assume,  
 And sing the infusive force of Spring on man ;  
 When heaven and earth, as if contending, vie



To raise his being, and serene his soul, 870  
 Can he forbear to join the general smile  
 Of nature? Can fierce passions vex his breast,  
 While every gale is peace, and every grove  
 Is melody? Hence! from the bounteous walks  
 Of flowing Spring, ye sordid sons of earth,  
 Hard, and unfeeling of another's woe,  
 Or only lavish to yourselves; away!  
 But come, ye generous minds, in whose wide thought,  
 Of all his works, creative bounty burns  
 With warmest beam; and on your open front 880  
 And liberal eye sits, from his dark retreat  
 Inviting modest want. Nor, till invoked,  
 Can restless goodness wait: your active search  
 Leaves no cold wintry corner unexplored;  
 Like silent-working heaven, surprising oft  
 The lonely heart with unexpected good.  
 For you the roving spirit of the wind  
 Blows Spring abroad; for you the teeming clouds  
 Descend in gladsome plenty o'er the world;  
 And the sun sheds his kindest rays for you, 890  
 Ye flower of human race! In these green days,  
 Reviving sickness lifts her languid head;  
 Life flows afresh; and young-eyed health exalts  
 The whole creation round. Contentment walks  
 The sunny glade, and feels an inward bliss  
 Spring o'er his mind, beyond the power of kings  
 To purchase. Pure serenity apace  
 Induces thought, and contemplation still.  
 By swift degrees the love of nature works,  
 And warms the bosom; till at last, sublimed 900  
 To rapture and enthusiastic heat,  
 We feel the present Deity, and taste  
The joy of God to see a happy world!

These are the sacred feelings of thy heart,  
 Thy heart informed by reason's purer ray,



*Love*  
*your meditation*  
*in love or*  
*in passion*

O Lyttelton, the friend ! thy passions thus  
 And meditations vary, as at large,  
 Courting the muse, through Hagley Park you stray ;  
 Thy British Tempè ! There, along the dale,  
 With woods o'erhung, and shagged with mossy rocks, 910  
 Whence on each hand the gushing waters play,  
 And down the rough cascade white-dashing fall,  
 Or gleam in lengthened vista through the trees,  
 You silent steal ; or sit beneath the shade  
 Of solemn oaks, that tuft the swelling mounts  
 Thrown graceful round by nature's careless hand,  
 And pensive listen to the various voice  
 Of rural peace : the herds, the flocks, the birds,  
 The hollow-whispering breeze, the plaint of rills,  
 That, purling down amid the twisted roots 920  
 Which creep around, their dewy murmurs shake  
 On the soothed ear. From these abstracted oft,  
 You wander through the philosophic world ;  
 Where in bright train continual wonders rise,  
 Or to the curious or the pious eye.  
 And oft, conducted by historic truth,  
 You tread the long extent of backward time ;  
 Planning, with warm benevolence of mind  
 And honest zeal unwarped by party rage,  
 Britannia's weal ; how from the venal gulf 930  
 To raise her virtue, and her arts revive.  
 Or, turning thence thy view, these graver thoughts  
 The muses charm ; while, with sure taste refined,  
 You draw the inspiring breath of ancient song,  
 Till nobly rises, emulous, thy own.  
 Perhaps thy loved Lucinda shares thy walk,  
 With soul to thine attuned. Then nature all  
 Wears to the lover's eye a look of love ;  
 And all the tumult of a guilty world,  
 Tossed by ungenerous passions, sinks away. 940  
 The tender heart is animated peace ;  
 And as it pours its copious treasures forth,

In varied converse, softening every theme,  
 You, frequent-pausing, turn, and from her eyes,  
 Where meekened sense, and amiable grace,  
 And lively sweetness dwell, enraptured drink  
 That nameless spirit of ethereal joy,  
 Inimitable happiness ! which love  
 Alone bestows, and on a favoured few.  
 Meantime you gain the height, from whose fair brow 950  
 The bursting prospect spreads immense around ;  
 And snatched o'er hill and dale, and wood and lawn,  
 And verdant field, and darkening heath between,  
 And villages embosomed soft in trees,  
 And spiry towns by surging columns marked  
 Of household smoke, your eye, excursive, roams ;  
 Wide-stretching from the hall, in whose kind haunt  
 The hospitable genius lingers still,  
 To where the broken landscape, by degrees  
Ascending, roughens into rigid hills : 960  
 \* O'er which the Cambrian mountains, like far clouds  
That skirt the blue horizon, dusky, rise.

Flushed by the spirit of the genial year,  
 Now from the virgin's cheek a fresher bloom  
 Shoots, less and less, the live carnation round ;  
 Her lips blush deeper sweets ; she breathes of youth ;  
 The shining moisture swells into her eyes  
 In brighter flow ; her wishing bosom heaves  
 With palpitations wild ; kind tumults seize  
 Her veins, and all her yielding soul is love. 970  
 From the keen gaze her lover turns away,  
 Full of the dear ecstatic power, and sick  
 With sighing languishment. Ah then, ye fair !  
 Be greatly cautious of your sliding hearts :  
 Dare not the infectious sigh, the pleading look,  
 Downcast and low, in meek submission dressed,  
 But full of guile. Let not the fervent tongue,  
 Prompt to deceive, with adulation smooth,

Gain on your purposed will. Nor in the bower  
Where woodbines flaunt and roses shed a couch, 980  
While evening draws her crimson curtains round,  
Trust your soft minutes with betraying man.

And let the aspiring youth beware of love,  
Of the smooth glance beware ; for 'tis too late,  
When on his heart the torrent-softness pours.  
Then wisdom prostrate lies, and fading fame  
Dissolves in air away ; while the fond soul,  
Wrapt in gay visions of unreal bliss,  
Still paints the illusive form, the kindling grace,  
The enticing smile, the modest-seeming eye, 990  
Beneath whose beauteous beams, belying heaven,  
Lurk searchless cunning, cruelty, and death :  
And still, false-warbling in his cheated ear,  
Her siren voice, enchanting, draws him on  
To guileful shores and meads of fatal joy.

Even present, in the very lap of love  
Inglorious laid ; while music flows around,  
Perfumes, and oils, and wine, and wanton hours  
Amid the roses, fierce repentance rears  
Her snaky crest ; a quick-returning pang 1000  
Shoots through the conscious heart ; where honour  
still,

And great design, against the oppressive load  
Of luxury, by fits, impatient heave.

But absent, what fantastic woes, aroused,  
Rage in each thought, by restless musing fed,  
Chill the warm cheek, and blast the bloom of life !  
Neglected fortune flies ; and, sliding swift,  
Prone into ruin fall his scorned affairs.  
'Tis nought but gloom around. The darkened sun  
Loses his light. The rosy-bosomed Spring 1010  
To weeping fancy pines ; and yon bright arch,

Contracted, bends into a dusky vault.  
All nature fades extinct ; and she alone  
 Heard, felt, and seen, possesses every thought,  
 Fills every sense, and pants in every vein.  
 Books are but formal dulness, tedious friends ;  
 And sad amid the social band he sits,  
 Lonely and unattentive. From the tongue  
 The unfinished period falls : while borne away,  
 On swelling thought, his wafted spirit flies 1020  
 To the vain bosom of his distant fair ;  
 And leaves the semblance of a lover, fixed  
 In melancholy site, with head declined,  
 And love-dejected eyes. [Sudden he starts,  
 Shook from his tender trance, and, restless, runs  
 To glimmering shades and sympathetic glooms,  
 Where the dun umbrage o'er the falling stream,  
 Romantic, hangs ; there through the pensive dusk  
 Strays, in heart-thrilling meditation lost,  
 Indulging all to love ; or on the bank 1030  
 Thrown, amid drooping lilies, swells the breeze  
 With sighs unceasing, and the brook with tears.  
 Thus in soft anguish he consumes the day,  
 Nor quits his deep retirement, till the moon  
 Peeps through the chambers of the fleecy east,  
 Enlightened by degrees, and in her train  
 Leads on the gentle hours ; then forth he walks,  
 Beneath the trembling languish of her beam,  
 With softened soul, and woos the bird of eve  
 To mingle woes with his ; or, while the world 1040  
 And all the sons of care lie hushed in sleep,  
 Associates with the midnight shadows drear ;  
 And, sighing to the lonely taper, pours  
 His idly-tortured heart into the page  
 Meant for the moving messenger of love ;  
 Where rapture burns on rapture, every line  
 With rising frenzy fired. But if on bed  
 Delirious flung, sleep from his pillow flies,



All night he tosses, nor the balmy power  
 In any posture finds ; till the grey morn 1050  
 Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch,  
 Exanimate by love. And then, perhaps,  
 Exhausted nature sinks a while to rest,  
 Still interrupted by distracted dreams,  
 That o'er the sick imagination rise,  
 And in black colours paint the mimic scene.  
 Oft with the enchantress of his soul he talks ;  
 Sometimes in crowds distressed ; or, if retired  
 To secret-winding flower-enwoven bowers,  
 Far from the dull impertinence of man, 1060  
 Just as he, credulous, his endless cares  
 Begins to lose in blind oblivious love,  
 Snatched from her yielded hand, he knows not how,  
 Through forests huge, and long untravelled heaths  
 With desolation brown, he wanders waste,  
 In night and tempest wrapped ; or shrinks aghast,  
 Back from the bending precipice ; or wades  
 The turbid stream below, and strives to reach  
 The farther shore, where, succourless and sad,  
 She with extended arms his aid implores, 1070  
 But strives in vain. Borne by the outrageous flood  
 To distance down, he rides the ridgy wave,  
 Or whelmed beneath the boiling eddy sinks.  
 These are the charming agonies of love,  
 Whose misery delights. But through the heart  
 Should jealousy its venom once diffuse,  
 'Tis then delightful misery no more,  
 But agony unmixed, incessant gall,  
 Corroding every thought, and blasting all  
 Love's paradise. Ye fairy prospects, then, 1080  
 Ye beds of roses, and ye bowers of joy,  
 Farewell ! ye gleamings of departed peace,  
 Shine out your last ! the yellow-tinging plague  
 Internal vision taints, and in a night  
 Of livid gloom imagination wraps.

Ah ! then, instead of love-enlivened cheeks,  
 Of sunny features, and of ardent eyes  
 With flowing rapture bright, dark looks succeed,  
 Suffused and glaring with untender fire,  
 A clouded aspect, and a burning cheek, 1090  
 Where the whole poisoned soul, malignant, sits,  
 And frightens love away. Ten thousand fears  
 Invented wild, ten thousand frantic views  
 Of horrid rivals, hanging on the charms  
 For which he melts in fondness, eat him up  
 With fervent anguish and consuming rage.  
 In vain reproaches lend their idle aid,  
 Deceitful pride, and resolution frail,  
 Giving false peace a moment. Fancy pours,  
 Afresh, her beauties on his busy thought ; 1100  
 Her first endearments twining round the soul  
 With all the witchcraft of ensnaring love.  
 Straight the fierce storm involves his mind anew,  
 Flames through the nerves, and boils along the veins ;  
 While anxious doubt distracts the tortured heart :  
 For even the sad assurance of his fears  
 Were peace to what he feels. Thus the warm youth,  
 Whom love deludes into his thorny wilds,  
 Through flowery-tempting paths, or leads a life  
 Of fevered rapture, or of cruel care ;  
 His brightest aims extinguished all, and all 1110  
 His lively moments running down to waste.

But happy they ! the happiest of their kind !  
 Whom gentler stars unite, and in one fate  
 Their hearts, their fortunes, and their beings blend.  
 'Tis not the coarser tie of human laws,  
 Unnatural oft, and foreign to the mind,  
 That binds their peace, but harmony itself,  
 Attuning all their passions into love ;  
 Where friendship full-exerts her softest power, 1120  
 Perfect esteem, enlivened by desire



Ineffable and sympathy of soul ;  
 Thought meeting thought, and will preventing will,  
 With boundless confidence : for nought but love  
 Can answer love, and render bliss secure.  
 Let him, ungenerous, who, alone intent  
 To bless himself, from sordid parents buys  
 The loathing virgin, in eternal care,  
 Well-merited, consume his nights and days ;  
 Let barbarous nations, whose inhuman love 1130  
 Is wild desire, fierce as the suns they feel ;  
 Let eastern tyrants from the light of heaven  
 Seclude their bosom-slaves, meanly possessed  
 Of a mere lifeless, violated form :  
 While those whom love cements in holy faith  
 And equal transport, free as nature live,  
 Disdaining fear. What is the world to them,  
 Its pomp, its pleasure, and its nonsense all !  
 Who in each other clasp whatever fair  
 High fancy forms, and lavish hearts can wish ; 1140  
 Something than beauty dearer, should they look  
 Or on the mind, or mind-illumined face ;  
 Truth, goodness, honour, harmony, and love,  
 The richest bounty of indulgent heaven.  
 Meantime a smiling offspring rises round,  
 And mingles both their graces. By degrees,  
 The human blossom blows ; and every day,  
 Soft as it rolls along, shows some new charm,  
 The father's lustre, and the mother's bloom.  
 Then infant reason grows apace, and calls 1150  
 For the kind hand of an assiduous care.  
 Delightful task ! to rear the tender thought,  
 To teach the young idea how to shoot,  
 To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,  
 To breathe the enlivening spirit, and to fix  
 The generous purpose in the glowing breast.  
 Oh, speak the joy ! ye, whom the sudden tear  
 Surprises often, while you look around,

And nothing strikes your eye but sights of bliss ;  
All various nature pressing on the heart : 1160  
An elegant sufficiency, content,  
Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,  
Ease and alternate labour, useful life,  
Progressive virtue, and approving heaven !  
These are the matchless joys of virtuous love ;  
And thus their moments fly. The Seasons thus,  
As ceaseless round a jarring world they roll,  
Still find them happy ; and consenting Spring  
Sheds her own rosy garland on their heads :  
Till evening comes at last, serene and mild ; 1170  
When after the long vernal day of life,  
Enamoured more, as more remembrance swells  
With many a proof of recollected love,  
Together down they sink, in social sleep ;  
Together freed, their gentle spirits fly  
To scenes where love and bliss immortal reign.

# SUMMER

## THE ARGUMENT

THE subject proposed. Invocation. Address to Mr. Dodington. An introductory reflection on the motion of the heavenly bodies ; whence the succession of the Seasons. As the face of nature in this season is almost uniform, the progress of the poem is a description of a summer's day. The dawn. Sun-rising. Hymn to the sun. Forenoon. Summer insects described. Hay-making. Sheep-shearing. Noonday. A woodland retreat. Group of herds and flocks. A solemn grove : how it affects a contemplative mind. A cataract, and rude scene. View of summer in the torrid zone. Storm of thunder and lightning. A tale. The storm over, a serene afternoon. Bathing. Hour of walking. Transition to the prospect of a rich, well-cultivated country, which introduces a panegyric on Great Britain. Sunset. Evening. Night. Summer meteors. A comet. The whole concluding with the praise of philosophy.

## SUMMER

FROM brightening fields of ether fair-disclosed,  
Child of the sun, refulgent Summer comes,  
In pride of youth, and felt through nature's depth :  
He comes attended by the sultry hours  
And ever-fanning breezes, on his way ;  
While, from his ardent look, the turning Spring  
Averts her blushing face ; and earth and skies,  
All-smiling, to his hot dominion leaves.

Hence, let me haste into the mid-wood shade,  
Where scarce a sunbeam wanders through the gloom ; 10  
And, on the dark-green grass, beside the brink  
Of haunted stream, that by the roots of oak  
Rolls o'er the rocky channel, lie at large,  
And sing the glories of the circling year.

Come, inspiration ! from thy hermit-seat,  
By mortal seldom found : may fancy dare,  
From thy fixed serious eye, and raptured glance  
Shot on surrounding heaven, to steal one look  
Creative of the poet, every power  
Exalting to an ecstasy of soul.

20

And thou, my youthful muse's early friend,  
In whom the human graces all unite ;  
Pure light of mind, and tenderness of heart ;  
Genius, and wisdom ; the gay social sense,  
By decency chastised ; goodness and wit,  
In seldom-meeting harmony combined ;

Unblemished honour, and an active zeal  
For Britain's glory, liberty, and man :  
O Dodington ! attend my rural song,  
Stoop to my theme, inspirit every line, 30  
And teach me to deserve thy just applause.

With what an awful world-revolving power  
Were first the unwieldy planets launched along  
The illimitable void ! Thus to remain, .  
Amid the flux of many thousand years,  
That oft has swept the toiling race of men  
And all their laboured monuments away,  
Firm, unremitting, matchless, in their course ;  
To the kind-tempered change of night and day,  
And of the Seasons ever stealing round, 40  
Minutely faithful : such the all perfect hand  
That poised, impels, and rules the steady whole.

When now no more the alternate Twins are fired,  
And Cancer reddens with the solar blaze,  
Short is the doubtful empire of the night ;  
And soon, observant of approaching day,  
The meek-eyed morn appears, mother of dews,  
At first faint-gleaming in the dappled east ;  
Till far o'er ether spreads the widening glow,  
And, from before the lustre of her face, 50  
White break the clouds away. With quickened step,  
Brown night retires. Young day pours in apace,  
And opens all the lawny prospect wide.  
The dripping rock, the mountain's misty top,  
Swell on the sight, and brighten with the dawn.  
Blue, through the dusk, the smoking currents shine ;  
And from the bladed field the fearful hare  
Limps, awkward ; while along the forest glade  
The wild deer trip, and, often turning, gaze  
At early passenger. Music awakes, 60  
The native voice of undissembled joy ;



And thick around the woodland hymns arise.  
 Roused by the cock, the soon-clad shepherd leaves  
 His mossy cottage, where with peace he dwells ;  
 And from the crowded fold, in order, drives  
 His flock, to taste the verdure of the morn.

Falsely luxurious, will not man awake ;  
 And, springing from the bed of sloth, enjoy  
 The cool, the fragrant, and the silent hour,  
 To meditation due, and sacred song ? 70  
 For is there aught in sleep can charm the wise ?  
 To lie in dead oblivion, losing half  
 The fleeting moments of too short a life,  
 Total extinction of the enlightened soul !  
 Or else, to feverish vanity alive,  
 'Wildered, and tossing through distempered dreams !  
 Who would in such a gloomy state remain  
 Longer than nature craves ; when every muse  
 And every blooming pleasure wait without,  
 To bless the wildly-devious morning-walk ? 80

But yonder comes the powerful king of day,  
 Rejoicing in the east. The lessening cloud,  
 The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow  
 Illumed with fluid gold, his near approach  
 Betoken glad. Lo ! now apparent all,  
 Aslant the dew-bright earth and coloured air,  
 He looks in boundless majesty abroad ;  
 And sheds the shining day, that burnished plays  
 On rocks, and hills, and towers, and wandering streams,  
 High-gleaming from afar. Prime cheerer, light ; 90  
 Of all material beings first, and best !  
 Efflux divine ! Nature's resplendent robe !  
 Without whose vesting beauty all were wrapped  
 In unessential gloom ; and thou, O sun !  
 Soul of surrounding worlds ! in whom best seen  
 Shines out thy Maker ! may I sing of thee ?

'Tis by thy secret, strong, attractive force,  
 As with a chain indissoluble bound,  
 Thy system rolls entire ; from the far bourne  
 Of utmost Saturn, wheeling wide his round 100  
 Of thirty years, to Mercury, whose disk  
 Can scarce be caught by philosophic eye,  
 Lost in the near effulgence of thy blaze.

Informer of the planetary train !  
 Without whose quickening glance their cumbrous  
       orbs  
 Were brute unlovely mass, inert and dead,  
 And not, as now, the green abodes of life ;  
 How many forms of being wait on thee,  
 Inhaling spirit ; from the unfettered mind,  
 By thee sublimed, down to the daily race, 110  
 The mixing myriads of thy setting beam.

The vegetable world is also thine,  
 Parent of Seasons ! who the pomp precede  
 That waits thy throne, as through thy vast domain,  
 Annual, along the bright ecliptic-road,  
 In world-rejoicing state, it moves sublime.  
 Meantime the expecting nations, circled gay  
 With all the various tribes of foodful earth,  
 Implore thy bounty, or send, grateful, up  
 A common hymn : while, round thy beaming car, 120  
 High-seen, the Seasons lead, in sprightly dance  
 Harmonious knit, the rosy-fingered hours,  
 The zephyrs floating loose, the timely rains,  
 Of bloom ethereal the light-footed dews,  
 And, softened into joy, the surly storms.  
 These, in successive turn, with lavish hand,  
 Shower every beauty, every fragrance shower,  
 Herbs, flowers, and fruits ; till, kindling at thy  
       touch,  
 From land to land is flushed the vernal year,

Nor to the surface of enlivened earth, 130  
Graceful with hills and dales, and leafy woods,  
Her liberal tresses, is thy force confined ;  
But, to the bowelled cavern darting deep,  
The mineral kinds confess thy mighty power.  
Effulgent, hence the veiny marble shines ,  
Hence labour draws his tools ; hence burnished war  
Gleams on the day ; the nobler works of peace  
Hence bless mankind ; and generous commerce binds  
The round of nations in a golden chain.

The unfruitful rock itself, impregn'd by thee, 140  
In dark retirement forms the lucid stone.  
The lively diamond drinks thy purest rays,  
Collected light, compact ; that, polished bright,  
And all its native lustre let abroad,  
Dares, as it sparkles on the fair one's breast,  
With vain ambition emulate her eyes.  
At thee the ruby lights its deepening glow,  
And with a waving radiance inward flames.  
From thee the sapphire, solid ether, takes  
Its hue cerulean ; and, of evening tinct, 150  
The purple-streaming amethyst is thine.  
With thy own smile the yellow topaz burns ;  
Nor deeper verdure dyes the robe of Spring,  
When first she gives it to the southern gale,  
Than the green emerald shows. But, all combined,  
Thick through the whitening opal play thy beams ;  
Or, flying several from its surface, form  
A trembling variance of revolving hues,  
As the sight varies in the gazer's hand.

The very dead creation, from thy touch, 160  
Assumes a mimic life. By thee refined,  
In brighter mazes, the relucient stream  
Plays o'er the mead. The precipice abrupt,  
Projecting horror on the blackened flood,

Softens at thy return. The desert joys,  
Wildly, through all his melancholy bounds.  
Rude ruins glitter ; and the briny deep,  
Seen from some pointed promontory's top,  
Far to the blue horizon's utmost verge,  
Restless, reflects a floating gleam. But this, 170  
And all the much-transported muse can sing,  
Are to thy beauty, dignity, and use,  
Unequal far, great delegated source  
Of light, and life, and grace, and joy below !

How shall I then attempt to sing of Him,  
Who, Light Himself ! in uncreated light  
Invested deep, dwells awfully retired  
From mortal eye, or angel's purer ken ?  
Whose single smile has, from the first of time,  
Filled, overflowing, all those lamps of heaven 180  
That beam for ever through the boundless sky :  
But, should He hide His face, the astonished sun,  
And all the extinguished stars, would, loosening, reel  
Wide from their spheres, and chaos come again.

And yet was every faltering tongue of man,  
Almighty Father ! silent in Thy praise,  
Thy works themselves would raise a general voice,  
Even in the depth of solitary woods,  
By human foot untrod, proclaim Thy power ;  
And to the choir celestial Thee resound, 190  
The eternal cause, support, and end of all !

To me be nature's volume broad-displayed ;  
And to peruse its all-instructing page,  
Or, haply catching inspiration thence,  
Some easy passage, raptured, to translate,  
My sole delight ; as through the falling glooms  
Pensive I stray, or with the rising dawn  
On fancy's eagle-wing excursive soar.

Now, flaming up the heavens, the potent sun  
 Melts into limpid air the high-raised clouds, 200  
 And morning fogs, that hovered round the hills  
 In party-coloured bands ; till, wide unveiled,  
 The face of nature shines, from where earth seems,  
 Far-stretched around, to meet the bending sphere.

Half in a blush of clustering roses lost,  
 Dew-dropping coolness to the shade retires ;  
 There, on the verdant turf, or flowery bed,  
 By gelid founts and careless rills to muse ;  
 While tyrant heat, dispreparing through the sky,  
 With rapid sway, his burning influence darts 210  
 On man, and beast, and herb, and tepid stream.

Who can, unpitying, see the flowery race,  
 Shed by the morn, their new-flushed bloom resign,  
 Before the parching beam ? So fade the fair,  
 When fevers revel through their azure veins.  
 But one, the lofty follower of the sun,  
 Sad when he sets, shuts up her yellow leaves,  
 Drooping all night ; and, when he warm returns,  
 points her enamoured bosom to his ray.

Home from his morning task the swain retreats ; 220  
 His flock before him stepping to the fold :  
 While the full-uddered mother lows around  
 The cheerful cottage, then expecting food,  
 The food of innocence and health ! The daw,  
 The rook and magpie, to the grey-grown oaks  
 (That the calm village in their verdant arms,  
 Sheltering, embrace) direct their lazy flight ;  
 Where on the mingling boughs they sit embowered,  
 All the hot noon, till cooler hours arise.  
 Faint, underneath, the household fowls convene ; 230  
 And, in a corner of the buzzing shade,



The house-dog, with the vacant greyhound, lies,  
Out-stretched and sleepy. In his slumbers one  
Attacks the nightly thief, and one exults  
O'er hill and dale ; till, wakened by the wasp,  
They starting snap. Nor shall the muse disdain  
To let the little noisy summer-race  
Live in her lay, and flutter through her song ;  
Not mean though simple : to the sun allied,  
From him they draw their animating fire.

240

Waked by his warmer ray, the reptile young  
Come winged abroad ; by the light air upborne,  
Lighter, and full of soul. From every chink  
And secret corner, where they slept away  
The wintry storms ; or, rising from their tombs  
To higher life, by myriads, forth at once,  
Swarming they pour ; of all the varied hues  
Their beauty-beaming parent can disclose.  
Ten thousand forms, ten thousand different tribes  
People the blaze ! To sunny waters some  
By fatal instinct fly ; where, on the pool,  
They, sportive, wheel ; or, sailing down the stream,  
Are snatched immediate by the quick-eyed trout,  
Or darting salmon. Through the green-wood glade  
Some love to stray ; there lodged, amused and  
fed,  
In the fresh leaf. Luxurious, others make  
The meads their choice, and visit every flower,  
And every latent herb ; for the sweet task,  
To propagate their kinds, and where to wrap,  
In what soft beds, their young, yet undisclosed,  
Employs their tender care. Some to the house,  
The fold, and dairy, hungry, bend their flight ;  
Sip round the pail, or taste the curdling cheese.  
Oft, inadvertent, from the milky stream  
They meet their fate ; or, weltering in the bowl,  
With powerless wings around them wrapped, expire.

250

260



But chief to heedless flies the window proves  
A constant death ; where, gloomily retired,  
The villain spider lives, cunning and fierce,  
Mixture abhorred ! Amid a mangled heap 270  
Of carcasses, in eager watch he sits,  
O'erlooking all his waving snares around.  
Near the dire cell the dreadless wanderer oft  
Passes ; as oft the ruffian shows his front.  
The prey at last ensnared, he, dreadful, darts,  
With rapid glide, along the leaning line ;  
And, fixing in the wretch his cruel fangs,  
Strikes backward, grimly pleased. The fluttering  
wing  
And shriller sound declare extreme distress,  
And ask the helping hospitable hand. 280

Resounds the living surface of the ground :  
Nor undelightful is the ceaseless hum,  
To him who muses through the woods at noon ;  
Or drowsy shepherd, as he lies reclined,  
With half-shut eyes, beneath the floating shade  
Of willows grey, close crowding o'er the brook.

Gradual, from these what numerous kinds descend.  
Evading even the microscopic eye !  
Full nature swarms with life ; one wondrous mass  
Of animals, or atoms organized, 290  
Waiting the vital breath, when parent heaven  
Shall bid his spirit blow. The hoary fen,  
In putrid streams, emits the living cloud  
Of pestilence. Through subterranean cells,  
Where searching sunbeams scarce can find a way,  
Earth animated heaves. The flowery leaf  
Wants not its soft inhabitants. Secure,  
Within its winding citadel, the stone  
Holds multitudes. But chief the forest boughs,  
That dance unnumbered to the playful breeze, 300

The downy orchard, and the melting pulp  
 Of mellow fruit, the nameless nations feed  
 Of evanescent insects. \ Where the pool  
 Stands mantled o'er with green, invisible  
 Amid the floating verdure, millions stray.  
 Each liquid too, whether it pierces, soothes,  
 Inflames, refreshes, or exalts the taste,  
 With various forms abounds. \ Nor is the stream  
 Of purest crystal, nor the lucid air,  
 Though one transparent vacancy it seems, 310  
 Void of their unseen people. These, concealed  
 By the kind art of forming heaven, escape  
 The grosser eye of man : for, if the worlds  
 In worlds enclosed should on his senses burst,  
 From cates ambrosial, and the nectared bowl,  
 He would abhorrent turn ; and in dead night,  
 When silence sleeps o'er all, be stunned with noise.

Let no presuming impious railer tax  
 Creative wisdom, as if aught was formed  
 In vain, or not for admirable ends. 320  
 Shall little haughty ignorance pronounce  
 His works unwise, of which the smallest part  
 Exceeds the narrow vision of her mind ?  
 As if upon a full proportioned dome,  
 On swelling columns heaved, the pride of art,  
 A critic fly, whose feeble ray scarce spreads  
 An inch around, with blind presumption bold,  
 Should dare to tax the structure of the whole.  
 And lives the man, whose universal eye  
 Has swept at once the unbounded scheme of things ; 330  
 Marked their dependance so, and firm accord,  
 As with unfaltering accent to conclude  
 That this availeth nought ? Has any seen  
 The mighty chain of beings, lessening down  
 From infinite perfection to the brink  
 Of dreary nothing, desolate abyss !

From which astonished thought, recoiling, turns ?  
Till then, alone let zealous praise ascend,  
And hymns of holy wonder, to that Power,  
Whose wisdom shines as lovely on our minds, 340  
As on our smiling eyes his servant-sun.

Thick in yon stream of light, a thousand ways,  
Upward and downward, thwarting and convolved,  
The quivering nations sport ; till, tempest-winged,  
Fierce winter sweeps them from the face of day.  
Even so luxurious men, unheeding, pass  
An idle summer-life in fortune's shine,  
A season's glitter ! Thus they flutter on  
From toy to toy, from vanity to vice ;  
Till, blown away by death, oblivion comes 350  
Behind, and strikes them from the book of life.

Now swarms the village o'er the jovial mead :  
The rustic youth, brown with meridian toil,  
Healthful and strong ; full as the summer-rose  
Blown by prevailing suns, the ruddy maid,  
Half-naked, swelling on the sight, and all  
Her kindled graces burning o'er her cheek.  
Even stooping age is here ; and infant hands  
Trail the long rake, or with the fragrant load  
O'ercharged, amid the kind oppression roll. 360  
Wide flies the tedded grain ; all in a row  
Advancing broad, or wheeling round the field,  
They spread the breathing harvest to the sun,  
That throws refreshful round a rural smell ;  
Or, as they rake the green-appearing ground,  
And drive the dusky wave along the mead,  
The russet hay-cock rises thick behind,  
In order gay : while, heard from dale to dale,  
Waking the breeze, resounds the blended voice  
Of happy labour, love, and social glee. 370

Or rushing thence, in one diffusive band,  
They drive the troubled flocks, by many a dog  
Compelled, to where the mazy-running brook  
Forms a deep pool ; this bank abrupt and high,  
And that fair-spreading in a pebbled shore.  
Urged to the giddy brink, much is the toil,  
The clamour much of men, and boys, and dogs,  
Ere the soft, fearful people to the flood  
Commit their woolly sides. And oft the swain,  
On some impatient seizing, hurls them in. 380  
Emboldened then, nor hesitating more,  
Fast, fast, they plunge amid the flashing wave,  
And, panting, labour to the farther shore.  
Repeated this, till deep the well-washed fleece  
Has drunk the flood, and from his lively haunt  
The trout is banished by the sordid stream ;  
Heavy, and dripping, to the breezy brow  
Slow move the harmless race ; where, as they spread  
Their swelling treasures to the sunny ray,  
Inly disturbed, and wondering what this wild 390  
Outrageous tumult means, their loud complaints  
The country fill ; and, tossed from rock to rock,  
Incessant bleatings run around the hills.  
At last, of snowy white, the gathered flocks  
Are in the wattled pen innumeros pressed,  
Head above head ; and, ranged in lusty rows,  
The shepherds sit, and whet the sounding shears.  
The housewife waits to roll her fleecy stores,  
With all her gay-dressed maids attending round.  
One, chief, in gracious dignity enthroned, 400  
Shines o'er the rest, the pastoral queen, and rays  
Her smiles, sweet-beaming, on her shepherd-king ;  
While the glad circle round them yield their souls  
To festive mirth, and wit that knows no gall.  
Meantime, their joyous task goes on apace :  
Some mingling stir the melted tar, and some,  
Deep on the new-shorn vagrant's heaving side

To stamp his master's cipher ready stand ;  
Others the unwilling wether drag along ;  
And, glorying in his might, the sturdy boy 410  
Holds by the twisted horns the indignant ram.  
Behold where bound, and of its robe bereft,  
By needy man, that all-depending lord,  
How meek, how patient, the mild creature lies !  
What softness in its melancholy face,  
What dumb complaining innocence appears !  
Fear not, ye gentle tribes, 'tis not the knife  
Of horrid slaughter that is o'er you waved ;  
No, 'tis the tender swain's well-guided shears,  
Who having now, to pay his annual care, 420  
Borrowed your fleece, to you a cumbrous load,  
Will send you bounding to your hills again.

A simple scene ! yet hence Britannia sees  
Her solid grandeur rise. Hence she commands  
The exalted stores of every brighter clime ;  
The treasures of the sun without his rage :  
Hence, fervent all, with culture, toil, and arts,  
Wide glows her land : her dreadful thunder hence  
Rides o'er the waves sublime, and now, even now,  
Impending hangs o'er Gallia's humbled coast : 430  
Hence rules the circling deep, and awes the world.

'Tis raging noon ; and, vertical, the sun  
Darts on the head direct his forceful rays.  
O'er heaven and earth, far as the ranging eye  
Can sweep, a dazzling deluge reigns ; and all,  
From pole to pole, is undistinguished blaze.  
In vain the sight, dejected to the ground,  
Stoops for relief ; thence hot-ascending steams  
And keen reflection pain. Deep to the root  
Of vegetation parched, the cleaving fields 440  
And slippery lawn an arid hue disclose,  
Blast fancy's blooms, and wither even the soul.



Echo no more returns the cheerful sound  
 Of sharpening scythe : the mower, sinking, heaps  
 O'er him the humid hay, with flowers perfumed ;  
 And scarce a chirping grasshopper is heard  
 Through the dumb mead. Distressful nature pants.  
 The very streams look languid from afar ;  
 Or, through the unsheltered glade, impatient, seem  
 To hurl into the covert of the grove. 450

All-conquering heat, oh, intermit thy wrath !  
 And on my throbbing temples, potent thus,  
 Beam not so fierce ! Incessant still you flow,  
 And still another fervent flood succeeds,  
 Poured on the head profuse. In vain I sigh,  
 And restless turn, and look around for night :  
 Night is far off ; and hotter hours approach.  
 Thrice happy he, who, on the sunless side  
 Of a romantic mountain, forest-crowned,  
 Beneath the whole collected shade reclines ; 460  
 Or in the gelid caverns, woodbine-wrought,  
 And fresh bedewed with ever-spouting streams,  
 Sits coolly calm ; while all the world without,  
 Unsatisfied and sick, tosses in noon.  
 Emblem instructive of the virtuous man,  
 Who keeps his tempered mind serene and pure,  
 And every passion aptly harmonized,  
 Amid a jarring world with vice inflamed.

Welcome, ye shades ! ye bowery thickets, hail !  
 Ye lofty pines ! ye venerable oaks ! 470  
 Ye ashes wild, resounding o'er the steep !  
 Delicious is your shelter to the soul,  
 As to the hunted hart the sallying spring,  
 Or stream full-flowing, that his swelling sides  
 Laves, as he floats along the herbage brink.  
 Cool, through the nerves, your pleasing comfort glides ;  
 The heart beats glad ; the fresh-expanded eye

And ear resume their watch ; the sinews knit ;  
And life shoots swift through all the lightened limbs.

Around the adjoining brook that purls along 480  
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock,  
Now scarcely moving through a reedy pool,  
Now starting to a sudden stream, and now  
Gently diffused into a limpid plain,  
A various group the herds and flocks compose,  
Rural confusion ! On the grassy bank  
Some ruminating lie ; while others stand  
Half in the flood, and, often bending, sip  
The circling surface. In the middle droops  
The strong laborious ox, of honest front, 490  
Which, incomposed, he shakes ; and from his sides  
The troublous insects lashes with his tail,  
Returning still. Amid his subjects safe,  
Slumbers the monarch-swain ; his careless arm  
Thrown round his head, on downy moss sustained :  
Here laid his scrip, with wholesome viands filled ;  
There, listening every noise, his watchful dog.

Light fly his slumbers, if perchance a flight )  
Of angry gad-flies fasten on the herd ;  
That startling scatters from the shallow brook, 500  
In search of lavish stream. Tossing the foam,  
They scorn the keeper's voice, and scour the plain  
Through all the bright severity of noon ;  
While, from their labouring breasts, a hollow moan,  
Proceeding, runs low-bellowing round the hills.

Oft in this season, too, the horse, provoked,  
While his big sinews, full of spirits, swell,  
Trembling with vigour, in the heat of blood,  
Springs the high fence ; and, o'er the field effused,  
Darts on the gloomy flood, with steadfast eye, 510  
And heart estranged to fear : his nervous chest,

Luxuriant and erect, the seat of strength,  
Bears down the opposing stream. Quenchless his  
thirst,

He takes the river at redoubled draughts ;  
And with wide nostrils, snorting, skims the wave.

Still let me pierce into the midnight depth  
Of yonder grove, of wildest, largest growth ;  
That, forming high in air a woodland choir,  
Nods o'er the mount beneath. At every step,  
Solemn and slow, the shadows blacker fall, 520  
And all is awful listening gloom around.

These are the haunts of meditation, these  
The scenes where ancient bards the inspiring breath,  
Ecstatic, felt ; and, from this world retired,  
Conversed with angels and immortal forms,  
On gracious errands bent : to save the fall  
Of virtue struggling on the brink of vice ;  
In waking whispers and repeated dreams,  
To hint pure thought, and warn the favoured soul,  
For future trials fated, to prepare ; 530  
To prompt the poet, who, devoted, gives  
His muse to better themes ; to soothe the pangs  
Of dying worth, and from the patriot's breast  
(Backward to mingle in detested war,  
But foremost when engaged) to turn the death ;  
And numberless such offices of love,  
Daily and nightly, zealous to perform.

Shook sudden from the bosom of the sky,  
A thousand shapes or glide athwart the dusk,  
Or stalk majestic on. Deep-roused, I feel 540  
A sacred terror, a severe delight,  
Creep through my mortal frame ; and thus, methinks,  
A voice, than human more, the abstracted ear  
Of fancy strikes. ' Be not of us afraid,

Poor kindred man ! thy fellow-creatures, we  
 From the same parent power our beings drew ;  
 The same our lord, and laws, and great pursuit.  
 Once some of us, like thee, through stormy life,  
 Toiled, tempest-beaten, ere we could attain 550  
 This holy calm, this harmony of mind,  
 Where purity and peace imingle charms.  
 Then fear not us ; but, with responsive song,  
 Amid these dim recesses, undisturbed  
 By noisy folly and discordant vice,  
 Of nature sing with us, and nature's God.  
 Here frequent, at the visionary hour,  
 When musing midnight reigns, or silent noon,  
 Angelic harps are in full concert heard,  
 And voices chanting from the wood-crowned hill,  
 The deepening dale, or inmost sylvan glade ; 560  
 A privilege bestowed by us, alone,  
 On contemplation, or the hallowed ear  
 Of poet, swelling to seraphic strain.'

And art thou, Stanley, of that sacred band ?  
 Alas, for us too soon ! Though raised above  
 The reach of human pain, above the flight  
 Of human joy ; yet, with a mingled ray  
 Of sadly pleased remembrance, must thou feel  
 A mother's love, a mother's tender woe ;  
 Who seeks thee still, in many a former scene ; 570  
 Seeks thy fair form, thy lovely beaming eyes,  
 Thy pleasing converse, by gay lively sense  
 Inspired ; where moral wisdom mildly shone  
 Without the toil of art, and virtue glowed  
 In all her smiles, without forbidding pride.  
 But, O thou best of parents ! wipe thy tears ;  
 Or rather to parental nature pay  
 The tears of grateful joy, who, for a while,  
 Lent thee this younger self, this opening bloom  
 Of thy enlightened mind and gentle worth. 580

Believe the muse : the wintry blast of death  
Kills not the buds of virtue. No, they spread,  
Beneath the heavenly beam of brighter suns,  
Through endless ages, into higher powers.

Thus up the mount, in airy vision wrapped,  
I stray, regardless whither ; till the sound  
Of a near fall of water every sense  
Wakes from the charm of thought : swift-shrinking  
back,  
I check my steps, and view the broken scene.

Smooth to the shelving brink a copious flood      590  
Rolls fair and placid ; where, collected all  
In one impetuous torrent, down the steep  
It thundering shoots, and shakes the country round.  
At first, an azure sheet, it rushes broad ;  
Then, whitening by degrees, as prone it falls,  
And from the loud-resounding rocks below  
Dashed in a cloud of foam, it sends aloft  
A hoary mist, and forms a ceaseless shower.  
Nor can the tortured wave here find repose :  
But, raging still amid the shaggy rocks,      600  
Now flashes o'er the scattered fragments, now  
Aslant the hollowed channel rapid darts ;  
And, falling fast from gradual slope to slope,  
With wild infracted course and lessened roar,  
It gains a safer bed, and steals, at last,  
Along the mazes of the quiet vale.

Invited from the cliff, to whose dark brow  
He clings, the steep-ascending eagle soars,  
With upward pinions, through the flood of day ;  
And, giving full his bosom to the blaze,      610  
Gains on the sun ; while all the tuneful race,  
Smit by afflictive noon, disordered droop,  
Deep in the thicket ; or, from bower to bower  
Responsive, force an interrupted strain.



The stock-dove only through the forest coos,  
Mournfully hoarse ; oft ceasing from his plaint,  
Short interval of weary woe ! Again  
The sad idea of his murdered mate,  
Struck from his side by savage fowler's guile,  
Across his fancy comes ; and then resounds 620  
A louder song of sorrow through the grove.

Beside the dewy border let me sit,  
All in the freshness of the humid air :  
There on that hollowed rock, grotesque and wild,  
An ample chair moss-lined, and over head  
By flowering umbrage shaded ; where the bee  
Strays diligent, and with the extracted balm  
Of fragrant woodbine loads his little thigh.

Now, while I taste the sweetness of the shade,  
While nature lies around deep-lulled in noon, 630  
Now come, bold fancy, spread a daring flight,  
And view the wonders of the torrid zone.  
Climes unrelenting ! with whose rage compared,  
Yon blaze is feeble, and yon skies are cool.

See, how at once the bright effulgent sun,  
Rising direct, swift chases from the sky  
The short-lived twilight ; and with ardent blaze  
Looks gaily fierce o'er all the dazzling air.  
He mounts his throne ; but, kind, before him sends,  
Issuing from out the portals of the morn, 640  
The general breeze, to mitigate his fire,  
And breathe refreshment on a fainting world.  
Great are the scenes, with dreadful beauty crowned  
And barbarous wealth, that see, each circling year,  
Returning suns and double seasons pass :  
Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,  
That on the high equator ridgy rise,  
Whence many a bursting stream auriferous plays ;

Majestic woods, of every vigorous green,  
Stage above stage, high waving o'er the hills ; 650  
Or to the far horizon wide-diffused,  
A boundless deep immensity of shade.  
Here lofty trees, to ancient song unknown,  
The noble sons of potent heat and floods  
Prone-rushing from the clouds, rear high to heaven  
Their thorny stems, and broad around them throw  
Meridian gloom. Here, in eternal prime,  
Unnumbered fruits of keen delicious taste  
And vital spirit, drink, amid the cliffs  
And burning sands that bank the shrubby vales, 660  
Redoubled day, yet in their rugged coats  
A friendly juice, to cool its rage, contain.

Bear me, Pomona ! to thy citron groves ;  
To where the lemon and the piercing lime,  
With the deep orange, glowing through the green,  
Their lighter glories blend. Lay me reclined  
Beneath the spreading tamarind that shakes,  
Fanned by the breeze, its fever-cooling fruit.  
Deep in the night the massy locust sheds,  
Quench my hot limbs ; or lead me through the maze,  
Embowering endless, of the Indian fig ; 671  
Or, thrown at gayer ease, on some fair brow,  
Let me behold, by breezy murmurs cooled,  
Broad o'er my head the verdant cedar wave  
And high palmetos lift their graceful shade.  
Oh, stretched amid these orchards of the sun  
Give me to drain the cocoa's milky bowl,  
And from the palm to draw its freshening wine ;  
More bounteous far than all the frantic juice  
Which Bacchus pours. Nor, on its slender twigs 680  
Low-bending, be the full pomegranate scorned ;  
Nor, creeping through the woods, the gelid race  
Of berries. Oft in humble station dwells  
Unboastful worth, above fastidious pomp.

Witness, thou best anana, thou the pride  
 Of vegetable life, beyond whate'er  
 The poets imaged in the golden age :  
 Quick let me strip thee of thy tufty coat,  
 Spread thy ambrosial stores, and feast with Jove !

From these the prospect varies. Plains immense 690  
 Lie stretched below, interminable meads  
 And vast savannahs, where the wandering eye,  
 Unfixed, is in a verdant ocean lost.  
 Another Flora there, of bolder hues,  
 And richer sweets, beyond our garden's pride,  
 Plays o'er the fields, and showers with sudden hand  
 Exuberant spring : for oft these valleys shift  
 Their green embroidered robe to fiery brown,  
 And swift to green again, as scorching suns  
 Or streaming dews and torrent rains prevail. 700  
 Along these lonely regions, where, retired  
 From little scenes of art, great nature dwells  
 In awful solitude, and naught is seen  
 But the wild herds that own no master's stall,  
 Prodigious rivers roll their fattening seas ;  
 On whose luxuriant herbage, half-concealed,  
 Like a fallen cedar, far diffused his train,  
 Cased in green scales, the crocodile extends.  
 The flood disparts : behold ! in plaited mail  
 Behemoth rears his head. Glanced from his side, 710  
 The darted steel in idle shivers flies :  
 He fearless walks the plain, or seeks the hills ;  
 Where, as he crops his varied fare, the herds,  
 In widening circle round, forget their food,  
 And at the harmless stranger wondering gaze.

Peaceful, beneath primeval trees that cast  
 Their ample shade o'er Niger's yellow stream,  
 And where the Ganges rolls his sacred wave ;  
 Or, 'mid the central depth of blackening woods,

High raised in solemn theatre around, 720  
Leans the huge elephant ; wisest of brutes !  
Oh truly wise, with gentle might endowed,  
Though powerful, not destructive ! Here he sees  
Revolving ages sweep the changeful earth,  
And empires rise and fall ; regardless he  
Of what the never-resting race of men  
Project : thrice happy, could he 'scape their guile,  
Who mine, from cruel avarice, his steps ;  
Or with his towery grandeur swell their state,  
The pride of kings ! or else his strength pervert, 730  
And bid him rage amid the mortal fray,  
Astonished at the madness of mankind.

Wide o'er the winding umbrage of the floods,  
Like vivid blossoms glowing from afar,  
Thick swarm the brighter birds ; for nature's hand,  
That with a sportive vanity has decked  
The plummy nations, there her gayest hues  
Profusely pours : but, if she bids them shine,  
Arrayed in all the beauteous beams of day,  
Yet, frugal still, she humbles them in song. 740  
Nor envy we the gaudy robes they lent  
Proud Montezuma's realm, whose legions cast  
A boundless radiance waving on the sun,  
While Philomel is ours ; while in our shades,  
Through the soft silence of the listening night,  
The sober-suited songstress trills her lay.

But come, my muse, the desert-barrier burst—  
A wild expanse of lifeless sand and sky—  
And, swifter than the toiling caravan,  
Shoot o'er the vale of Sennar, ardent climb 750  
The Nubian mountains, and the secret bounds  
Of jealous Abyssinia boldly pierce.  
Thou art no ruffian, who beneath the mask  
Of social commerce comest to rob their wealth ;

No holy fury thou, blaspheming Heaven,  
 With consecrated steel to stab their peace,  
 And through the land, yet red from civil wounds,  
 To spread the purple tyranny of Rome.  
 Thou, like the harmless bee, mayest freely range  
 From mead to mead bright with exalted flowers, 760  
 From jasmine grove to grove ; mayest wander gay  
 Through palmy shades and aromatic woods  
 That grace the plains, invest the peopled hills,  
 And up the more than Alpine mountains wave.  
 There, on the breezy summit, spreading fair  
 For many a league ; or, on stupendous rocks,  
 That from the sun-redoubling valley lift,  
 Cool to the middle air, their lawny tops ;  
 Where palaces, and fanes, and villas rise ;  
 And gardens smile around, and cultured fields ; 770  
 And fountains gush ; and careless herds and flocks  
 Securely stray ; a world within itself,  
 Disdaining all assault : there let me draw  
 Ethereal soul, there drink reviving gales,  
 Profusely breathing from the spicy groves  
 And vales of fragrance ; there, at distance, hear  
 The roaring floods and cataracts that sweep,  
 From disembowelled earth, the virgin gold ;  
 And o'er the varied landscape, restless, rove,  
 Fervent with life of every fairer kind. 780  
 A land of wonders ! which the sun still eyes  
 With ray direct, as of the lovely realm  
 Enamoured, and delighting there to dwell.

How changed the scene ! In blazing height of noon,  
 The sun, oppressed, is plunged in thickest gloom.  
 Still horror reigns, a dreary twilight round,  
 Of struggling night and day malignant mixed,  
 For to the hot equator crowding fast,  
 Where, highly rarefied, the yielding air  
 Admits their stream, incessant vapours roll, 790



Amazing clouds on clouds continual heaped ;  
Or whirled tempestuous by the gusty wind,  
Or silent borne along, heavy and slow,  
With the big stores of steaming oceans charged.  
Meantime, amid these upper seas, condensed  
Around the cold ærial mountain's brow,  
And by conflicting winds together dashed,  
The thunder holds his black tremendous throne ;  
From cloud to cloud the rending lightnings rage ;  
Till, in the furious elemental war 800  
Dissolved, the whole precipitated mass  
Unbroken floods and solid torrents pours.

The treasures these, hid from the bounded search  
Of ancient knowledge ; whence, with annual pomp,  
Rich king of floods ! o'erflows the swelling Nile.  
From his two springs, in Gojam's sunny realm,  
Pure-welling out, he through the lucid lake  
Of fair Dambea rolls his infant stream.  
There, by the naiads nursed, he sports away  
His playful youth, amid the fragrant isles 810  
That with unfading verdure smile around.  
Ambitious, thence the manly river breaks ;  
And gathering many a flood, and copious fed  
With all the mellowed treasures of the sky,  
Winds in progressive majesty along :  
Through splendid kingdoms now devolves his maze ;  
Now wanders wild o'er solitary tracts  
Of life-deserted sand ; till, glad to quit  
The joyless desert, down the Nubian rocks  
From thundering steep to steep, he pours his urn, 820  
And Egypt joys beneath the spreading wave.

His brother Niger too, and all the floods  
In which the full-formed maids of Afric lave  
Their jetty limbs ; and all that, from the tract  
Of woody mountains stretched thro' gorgeous Ind,

Fall on Cormandel's coast, or Malabar ;  
From Menam's orient stream, that nightly shines  
With insect-lamps, to where Aurora sheds  
On Indus' smiling banks the rosy shower ;  
All, at this bounteous season, ope their urns, 830  
And pour untoiling harvest o'er the land.

Nor less thy world, Columbus, drinks, refreshed,  
The lavish moisture of the melting year.  
Wide o'er his isles, the branching Oronoque  
Rolls a brown deluge, and the native drives  
To dwell aloft on life-sufficing trees,  
At once his dome, his robe, his food, and arms.  
Swelled by a thousand streams, impetuous hurled  
From all the roaring Andes, huge descends 840  
The mighty Orellana. Scarce the muse  
Dares stretch her wing o'er this enormous mass  
Of rushing water ; scarce she dares attempt  
The sea-like Plata ; to whose dread expanse,  
Continuous depth, and wondrous length of course,  
Our floods are rills. With unabated force,  
In silent dignity they sweep along,  
And traverse realms unknown, and blooming wilds,  
And fruitful deserts—worlds of solitude—  
Where the sun smiles and seasons teem in vain  
Unseen and unenjoyed. Forsaking these, 850  
O'er peopled plains they, fair-diffusive, flow,  
And many a nation feed, and circle safe,  
In their soft bosom, many a happy isle ;  
The seat of blameless Pan, yet undisturbed  
By christian crime and Europe's cruel sons.  
Thus pouring on they proudly seek the deep,  
Whose vanquished tide, recoiling from the shock,  
Yields to this liquid weight of half the globe ;  
And ocean trembles for his green domain.

But what avails this wondrous waste of wealth, 860  
This gay profusion of luxurious bliss,

This pomp of nature ? What their balmy meads,  
 Their powerful herbs, and Ceres void of pain ?  
 By fragrant birds dispersed, and wafting winds,  
 What their unplanted fruits ? What the cool draughts,  
 The ambrosial food, rich gums, and spicy health,  
 Their forests yield ? Their toiling insects what,  
 Their silky pride, and vegetable robes ?

Ah ! what avail their fatal treasures, hid

Deep in the bowels of the pitying earth,

870

Golconda's gems, and sad Potosi's mines ?

Where dwelt the gentlest children of the sun !

What all that Afric's golden rivers roll ;

Her odorous woods, and shining ivory stores ?

Ill-fated race ! the softening arts of peace,

Whate'er the humanizing muses teach ;

The godlike wisdom of the tempered breast ;

Progressive truth, the patient force of thought ;

Investigation calm, whose silent powers

Command the world ; the light that leads to  
 heaven ;

880

Kind equal rule, the government of laws,

And all-protecting freedom, which alone

Sustains the name and dignity of man :

These are not theirs. The parent sun himself

Seems o'er this world of slaves to tyrannize,

And, with oppressive ray, the roseate bloom

Of beauty blasting, gives the gloomy hue,

And feature gross : or worse, to ruthless deeds,

Mad jealousy, blind rage, and fell revenge,

Their fervid spirit fires. Love dwells not there,

890

The soft regards, the tenderness of life,

The heart-shed tear, the ineffable delight

Of sweet humanity ; these court the beam

Of milder climes ; in selfish fierce desire,

And the wild fury of voluptuous sense,

There lost. The very brute creation there

This rage partakes, and burns with horrid fire.

Lo ! the green serpent, from his dark abode,  
Which even imagination fears to tread,  
At noon forth-issuing, gathers up his train 900  
In orbs immense, then, darting out anew,  
Seeks the refreshing fount, by which diffused,  
He throws his folds ; and while, with threatening tongue  
And deathful jaws erect, the monster curls  
His flaming crest, all other thirst appalled,  
Or shivering flies, or checked at distance stands,  
Nor dares approach. But still more direful he,  
The small close-lurking minister of fate,  
Whose high-concocted venom through the veins  
A rapid lightning darts, arresting swift 910  
The vital current. Formed to humble man,  
This child of vengeful nature ! There, sublimed  
To fearless lust of blood, the savage race  
Roam, licensed by the shading hour of guilt  
And foul misdeed, when the pure day has shut  
His sacred eye. The tiger, darting fierce  
Impetuous on the prey his glance has doomed ;  
The lively shining leopard, speckled o'er  
With many a spot, the beauty of the waste ;  
And, scorning all the taming arts of man, 920  
The keen hyena, fellest of the fell :  
These, rushing from the inhospitable woods  
Of Mauretania, or the tufted isles  
That verdant rise amid the Libyan wild,  
Innumerable glare around their shaggy king,  
Majestic, stalking o'er the printed sand,  
And, with imperious and repeated roars,  
Demand their fated food. The fearful flocks  
Crowd near the guardian swain ; the nobler herds,  
Where round their lordly bull, in rural ease, 930  
They ruminating lie, with horror hear  
The coming rage. The awakened village starts,  
And to her fluttering breast the mother strains  
Her thoughtless infant. From the pirate's den,

Or stern Morocco's tyrant fang, escaped,  
 The wretch half wishes for his bonds again :  
 While, uproar all, the wilderness resounds,  
 From Atlas eastward to the frightened Nile.

Unhappy he ! who from the first of joys,  
 Society, cut off, is left alone  
 Amid this world of death. Day after day,  
 Sad on the jutting eminence he sits,  
 And views the main that ever toils below ;  
 Still fondly forming in the farthest verge,  
 Where the round ether mixes with the wave,  
 Ships, dim-discovered, dropping from the clouds.  
 At evening, to the setting sun he turns  
 A mournful eye, and down his dying heart  
 Sinks helpless ; while the wonted roar is up,  
 And hiss continual through the tedious night.  
 Yet here, e'en here, into these black abodes  
 Of monsters, unappalled, from stooping Rome,  
 And guilty Cæsar, liberty retired,  
 Her Cato following through Numidian wilds ;  
 Disdainful of Campania's gentle plains,  
 And all the green delights Ausonia pours ;  
 When for them she must bend the servile knee,  
 And, fawning, take the splendid robber's boon,

Nor stop the terrors of these regions here.  
 Commissioned demons oft, angels of wrath,  
 Let loose the raging elements. Breathed hot  
 From all the boundless furnace of the sky,  
 And the wide glittering waste of burning sand,  
 A suffocating wind the pilgrim smites  
 With instant death. Patient of thirst and toil,  
 Son of the desert ! e'en the camel feels,  
 Shot through his withered heart, the fiery blast.  
 Or from the black-red ether, bursting broad,  
 Sallies the sudden whirlwind. Straight the sands,

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Commoved around, in gathering eddies play ; 970  
 Nearer and nearer still they darkening come,  
 Till, with the general all-involving storm  
 Swept up, the whole continuous wilds arise,  
 And by their noon-day fount dejected thrown,  
 Or sunk at night in sad disastrous sleep,  
 Beneath descending hills, the caravan  
 Is buried deep. In Cairo's crowded streets  
 The impatient merchant, wondering, waits in vain,  
 And Mecca saddens at the long delay.

But chief at sea, whose every flexile wave 980  
 Obeys the blast, the ærial tumult swells.  
 In the dread ocean, undulating wide,  
 Beneath the radiant line that girts the globe,  
 The circling typhon, whirled from point to point,  
 Exhausting all the rage of all the sky,  
 And dire ecnephia reign. Amid the heavens,  
 Falsely serene, deep in a cloudy speck  
 Compressed, the mighty tempest brooding dwells.  
 Of no regard, save to the skilful eye,  
 Fiery and foul, the small prognostic hangs 990  
 Aloft, or on the promontory's brow  
 Musters its force. A faint deceitful calm,  
 A fluttering gale, the demon sends before,  
 To tempt the spreading sail. Then down at once,  
 Precipitant, descends a mingled mass  
 Of roaring winds, and flame, and rushing floods.  
 In wild amazement fixed the sailor stands.  
 Art is too slow. By rapid fate oppressed,  
 His broad-winged vessel drinks the 'whelming tide,  
 Hid in the bosom of the black abyss. 1000  
 With such mad seas the daring Gama fought,  
 For many a day and many a dreadful night,  
 Incessant, labouring round the stormy Cape ;  
 By bold ambition led, and bolder thirst  
 Of gold. For then, from ancient gloom, emerged

The rising world of trade : the genius, then,  
Of navigation, that, in hopeless sloth,  
Had slumbered on the vast Atlantic deep  
For idle ages, starting, heard at last  
The Lusitanian prince ; who, heaven-inspired, 1010  
To love of useful glory roused mankind,  
And in unbounded commerce mixed the world.

Increasing still the terrors of these storms,  
His jaws horrific armed with threefold fate,  
Here dwells the direful shark. Lured by the scent  
Of steaming crowds, of rank disease, and death,  
Behold ! he, rushing, cuts the briny flood,  
Swift as the gale can bear the ship along,  
And, from the partners of that cruel trade,  
Which spoils unhappy Guinea of her sons, 1020  
Demands his share of prey—demands themselves.  
The stormy fates descend : one death involves  
Tyrants and slaves ; when straight, their mangled  
limbs

Crashing at once, he dyes the purple seas  
With gore, and riots in the vengeful meal.

When o'er this world, by equinoctial rains  
Flooded immense, looks out the joyless sun,  
And draws the copious steam from swampy fens,  
Where putrefaction into life ferments,  
And breathes destructive myriads ; or from woods, 1030  
Impenetrable shades, recesses foul,  
In vapours rank and blue corruption wrapped,  
Whose gloomy horrors yet no desperate foot  
Has ever dared to pierce ; then, wasteful, forth  
Walks the dire power of pestilent disease.  
A thousand hideous fiends her course attend,  
Sick nature blasting, and to heartless woe  
And feeble desolation casting down  
The towering hopes and all the pride of man.

Such as, of late, at Carthagera quenched 1040  
 The British fire. You, gallant Vernon, saw  
 The miserable scene ; you, pitying, saw  
 To infant-weakness sunk the warrior's arm ;  
 Saw the deep-racking pang, the ghastly form,  
 The lip pale-quivering, and the beamless eye  
 No more with ardour bright ; you heard the groans  
 Of agonizing ships, from shore to shore ;  
 Heard, nightly plunged amid the sullen waves,  
 The frequent corse ; while on each other fixed,  
 In sad presage, the blank assistants seemed, 1050  
 Silent, to ask, whom fate would next demand.

What need I mention those inclement skies,  
 Where, frequent o'er the sickening city, plague,  
 The fiercest child of nemesis divine,  
 Descends ? From Ethiopia's poisoned woods,  
 From stifled Cairo's filth, and fetid fields  
 With locust-armies putrefying heaped,  
 This great destroyer sprang. Her awful rage  
 The brutes escape. Man is her destined prey,  
 Intemperate man ; and o'er his guilty domes 1060  
 She draws a close incumbent cloud of death ;  
 Uninterrupted by the living winds,  
 Forbid to blow a wholesome breeze ; and stained  
 With many a mixture by the sun, suffused,  
 Of angry aspect. Princely wisdom, then,  
 Dejects his watchful eye ; and, from the hand  
 Of feeble justice, ineffectual, drop  
 The sword and balance. Mute the voice of joy,  
 And hushed the clamour of the busy world.  
 Empty the streets, with uncouth verdure clad. 1070  
 Into the worst of deserts sudden turned  
 The cheerful haunt of men. Unless, escaped  
 From the doomed house where matchless horror reigns  
 Shut up by barbarous fear, the smitten wretch,  
 With frenzy wild, breaks loose, and, loud to heaven

Screaming, the dreadful policy arraigns,  
Inhuman and unwise. The sullen door,  
Yet uninfected, on its cautious hinge  
Fearing to turn, abhors society.  
Dependants, friends, relations, love himself, 1080  
Savaged by woe, forget the tender tie,  
The sweet engagement of the feeling heart.  
But vain their selfish care : the circling sky,  
The wide enlivening air, is full of fate ;  
And, struck by turns, in solitary pangs  
They fall, unblest, untended, and unmourned.  
Thus o'er the prostrate city black despair  
Extends her raven wing ; while, to complete  
The scene of desolation, stretched around  
The grim guards stand, denying all retreat, 1090  
And give the flying wretch a better death.

Much yet remains unsung : the rage intense  
Of brazen-vaulted skies, of iron fields,  
Where drought and famine starve the blasted year,  
Fired by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,  
The infuriate hill that shoots the pillared flame ;  
And, roused within the subterranean world,  
The expanding earthquake, that resistless shakes  
Aspiring cities from their solid base,  
And buries mountains in the flaming gulf. 1100  
But 'tis enough : return, my vagrant muse,  
A nearer scene of horror calls thee home.

Behold, slow-settling o'er the lurid grove  
Unusual darkness broods, and, growing, gains  
The full possession of the sky, surcharged  
With wrathful vapour, from the secret beds  
Where sleep the mineral generations drawn.  
Thence nitre, sulphur, and the fiery spume  
Of fat bitumen, steaming on the day,  
With various-tinctured trains of latent flame, 1110

Pollute the sky, and in yon baleful cloud,  
A reddening gloom, a magazine of fate,  
Ferment; till, by the touch ethereal roused,  
The dash of clouds, or irritating war  
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,  
They, furious, spring. A boding silence reigns,  
Dread through the dun expanse, save the dull sound  
That from the mountain, previous to the storm,  
Rolls o'er the muttering earth, disturbs the flood,  
And shakes the forest-leaf without a breath. 1120  
Prone, to the lowest vale, the aerial tribes  
Descend: the tempest-loving raven scarce  
Dares wing the dubious dusk. In rueful gaze  
The cattle stand, and on the scowling heavens  
Cast a deploring eye, by man forsook,  
Who to the crowded cottage hies him fast,  
Or seeks the shelter of the downward cave.

'Tis listening fear, and dumb amazement all.  
When to the startled eye the sudden glance  
Appears far south, eruptive through the cloud; 1130  
And, following slower, in explosion vast,  
The thunder raises his tremendous voice.  
At first, heard solemn o'er the verge of heaven,  
The tempest growls; but, as it nearer comes,  
And rolls its awful burden on the wind,  
The lightnings flash a larger curve, and more  
The noise astounds; till over head a sheet  
Of livid flame discloses wide, then shuts  
And opens wider; shuts and opens still  
Expansive, wrapping ether in a blaze. 1140  
Follows the loosened aggravated roar,  
Enlarging, deepening, mingling, peal on peal  
Crushed horrible, convulsing heaven and earth.

Down comes a deluge of sonorous hail,  
Or prone-descending rain. Wide-rent, the clouds



Pour a whole flood ; and yet, its flame unquenched,  
 The unconquerable lightning struggles through,  
 Ragged and fierce, or in red whirling balls,  
 And fires the mountains with redoubled rage.  
 Black from the stroke, above, the smouldering pine 1150  
 Stands a sad shattered trunk ; and, stretched below,  
 A lifeless group the blasted cattle lie.  
 Here the soft flocks, with that same harmless look  
 They wore alive, and ruminating still  
 In fancy's eye ; and there the frowning bull  
 And ox half-raised. Struck on the castled diff,  
 The venerable tower and spiry fane  
 Resign their aged pride. The gloomy woods  
 Start at the flash, and, from their deep recess,  
 Wide-flaming out, their trembling inmates shake. 1160  
 Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud  
 The repercussive roar : with mighty crush,  
 Into the flashing deep, from the rude rocks  
 Of Penmanmaur heaped hideous to the sky,  
 Tumble the smitten cliffs ; and Snowden's peak,  
 Dissolving, instant yields his wintry load.  
 Far seen, the heights of heathy Cheviot blaze,  
 And Thulè bellows through her utmost isles.

Guilt hears appalled, with deeply troubled thought.  
 And yet not always on the guilty head 1170  
 Descends the fated flash. Young Celadon  
 And his Amelia were a matchless pair,  
 With equal virtue formed, and equal grace,  
 The same, distinguished by their sex alone.  
 Hers the mild lustre of the blooming morn,  
 And his the radiance of the risen day.

They loved ; but such their guileless passion was,  
 As in the dawn of time informed the heart  
 Of innocence and undissembling truth.  
 'Twas friendship heightened by the mutual wish. 1180  
 The enchanting hope and sympathetic glow

Beamed from the mutual eye. Devoting all  
To love, each was to each a dearer self ;  
Supremely happy in the awakened power  
Of giving joy. Alone, amid the shades,  
Still in harmonious intercourse they lived  
The rural day, and talked the flowing heart,  
Or sighed, and looked unutterable things.

So passed their life : a clear united stream,  
By care unruffled ; till, in evil hour, 1190  
The tempest caught them on the tender walk,  
Heedless how far and where its mazes strayed ;  
While, with each other blest, creative love  
Still bade eternal Eden smile around.  
Heavy with instant fate, her bosom heaved  
Unwonted sighs, and stealing oft a look  
Of the big gloom, on Celadon her eye  
Fell tearful, wetting her disordered cheek.  
In vain assuring love, and confidence  
In heaven, repressed her fear. It grew, and shook 1200  
Her frame near dissolution. He perceived  
The unequal conflict, and, as angels look  
On dying saints, his eyes compassion shed,  
With love illumined high. ' Fear not ', he said.  
' Sweet innocence, thou stranger to offence  
And inward storm. He who yon skies involves  
In frowns of darkness, ever smiles on thee  
With kind regard. O'er thee the secret shaft  
That wastes at midnight, or the undreaded hour  
Of noon, flies harmless ; and that very voice 1210  
Which thunders terror through the guilty heart,  
With tongues of seraphs whispers peace to thine.  
'Tis safety to be near thee sure, and thus  
To clasp perfection ! ' From his void embrace,  
Mysterious heaven ! that moment, to the ground,  
A blackened corse, was struck the beauteous maid.  
But who can paint the lover, as he stood,

Pierced by severe amazement, hating life,  
Speechless, and fixed in all the death of woe ?  
So, faint resemblance, on the marble tomb, 1220  
The well-dissembled mourner stooping stands,  
For ever silent and for ever sad.

As from the face of heaven the shattered clouds  
Tumultuous rove, the interminable sky  
Sublimier swells, and o'er the world expands  
A purer azure. Nature from the storm  
Shines out afresh ; and through the lightened air  
A higher lustre and a clearer calm,  
Diffusive, tremble ; while, as if in sign  
Of danger past, a glittering robe of joy, 1230  
Set off abundant by the yellow ray,  
Invests the fields, yet dropping from distress.

'Tis beauty all, and grateful song around,  
Joined to the low of kine, and numerous bleat  
Of flocks thick nibbling through the clovered vale.  
And shall the hymn be marred by thankless man,  
Most-favoured ; who with voice articulate  
Should lead the chorus of this lower world ?  
Shall he, so soon forgetful of the hand  
That hushed the thunder and serenest the sky, 1240  
Extinguished feel that spark the tempest waked,  
That sense of powers exceeding far his own,  
Ere yet his feeble heart has lost its fears ?

Cheered by the milder beam, the sprightly youth  
Speeds to the well-known pool, whose crystal depth  
A sandy bottom shows. Awhile he stands  
Gazing the inverted landscape, half afraid  
To meditate the blue profound below,  
Then plunges headlong down the circling flood.  
His ebon tresses and his rosy cheek 1250  
Instant emerge, and, through the obedient wave,  
At each short breathing by his lip repelled,

With arms and legs according well, he makes,  
As humour leads, an easy-winding path ;  
While, from his polished sides, a dewy light  
Effuses on the pleased spectators round.

This is the purest exercise of health,  
The kind refresher of the summer heats ;  
Nor, when cold Winter keens the brightening flood,  
Would I, weak-shivering, linger on the brink. 1260  
Thus life redoubles, and is oft preserved,  
By the bold swimmer, in the swift illapse  
Of accident disastrous. Hence the limbs .  
Knit into force, and the same Roman arm  
That rose victorious o'er the conquered earth,  
First learned, while tender, to subdue the wave.  
Even from the body's purity, the mind  
Receives a secret sympathetic aid.

Close in the covert of an hazel copse,  
Where, winded into pleasing solitudes, 1270  
Runs out the rambling dale, young Damon sat  
Pensive, and pierced with love's delightful pangs,  
There, to the stream that down the distant rocks  
Hoarse - murmuring fell, and plaintive breeze that  
played

Among the bending willows, falsely he  
Of Musidora's cruelty complained.  
She felt his flame ; but deep within her breast  
In bashful coyness, or in maiden pride,  
The soft return concealed—save when it stole  
In sidelong glances from her downcast eye, 1280  
Or from her swelling soul in stifled sighs.  
Touched by the scene, no stranger to his vows,  
He framed a melting lay, to try her heart,  
And, if an infant passion struggled there,  
To call that passion forth. Thrice-happy swain !  
A lucky chance, that oft decides the fate  
Of mighty monarchs, then decided thine.

For, lo ! conducted by the laughing loves,  
This cool retreat his Musidora sought.  
Warm in her cheek the sultry season glowed ; 1290  
And, robed in loose array, she came to bathe  
Her fervent limbs in the refreshing stream.  
What shall he do ? In sweet confusion lost,  
And dubious flutterings, he a while remained.  
A pure ingenuous elegance of soul,  
A delicate refinement, known to few,  
Perplexed his breast and urged him to retire :  
But love forbade. Ye prudes in virtue, say,  
Say, ye severest, what would you have done ?  
Meantime, this fairer nymph than ever blest 1300  
Arcadian stream, with timid eye around  
The banks surveying, stripped her beauteous limbs  
To taste the lucid coolness of the flood.  
Ah ! then, not Paris on the piny top  
Of Ida panted stronger, when aside  
The rival goddesses the veil divine  
Cast unconfined, and gave him all their charms,  
Than, Damon, thou ; as from the snowy leg  
And slender foot the inverted silk she drew ;  
As the soft touch dissolved the virgin zone, 1310  
And, through the parting robe, the alternate breast,  
With youth wild-throbbing, on thy lawless gaze  
In full luxuriance rose. But, desperate youth,  
How durst thou risk the soul-distracting view ;  
As from her naked limbs of glowing white,  
Harmonious swelled by nature's finest hand,  
In folds loose-floating fell the fainter lawn,  
And fair exposed she stood, shrunk from herself,  
With fancy blushing, at the doubtful breeze  
Alarmed, and starting like the fearful fawn ? 1320  
Then to the flood she rushed : the parted flood  
Its lovely guest with closing waves received ;  
And, every beauty softening, every grace  
Flushing anew, a mellow lustre shed ;



As shines the lily through the crystal mild ;  
Or as the rose amid the morning dew,  
Fresh from Aurora's hand, more sweetly glows.  
While thus she wantoned, now beneath the wave  
But ill-concealed ; and now with streaming locks,  
That half-embraced her in a humid veil, 1330  
Rising again, the latent Damon drew  
Such maddening draughts of beauty to the soul,  
As for a while o'erwhelmed his raptured thought  
With luxury too daring. Checked, at last,  
By love's respectful modesty, he deemed  
The theft profane, if aught profane to love  
Can e'er be deemed, and, struggling from the shade,  
With headlong hurry fled : but first these lines,  
Traced by his ready pencil, on the bank  
With trembling hand he threw. ' Bathe on, my  
fair, 1340

Yet un-beheld save by the sacred eye  
Of faithful love. I go to guard thy haunt ;  
To keep from thy recess each vagrant foot  
And each licentious eye.' With wild surprise,  
As if to marble struck, devoid of sense,  
A stupid moment motionless she stood :  
So stands the statue that enchants the world ;  
So, bending, tries to veil the matchless boast,  
The mingled beauties of exulting Greece.  
Recovering, swift she flew to find those robes 1350  
Which blissful Eden knew not, and, arrayed  
In careless haste, the alarming paper snatched.  
But, when her Damon's well-known hand she saw,  
Her terrors vanished, and a softer train  
Of mixed emotions, hard to be described,  
Her sudden bosom seized : shame, void of guilt,  
The charming blush of innocence, esteem  
And admiration of her lover's flame,  
By modesty exalted. Even a sense  
Of self-approving beauty stole across 1360

Her busy thought. At length a tender calm  
 Hushed by degrees the tumult of her soul,  
 And, on the spreading beech that o'er the stream  
 Incumbent hung, she with the sylvan pen  
 Of rural lovers, this confession carved,  
 Which soon her Damon kissed with weeping joy :  
 ' Dear youth ! sole judge of what these verses mean,  
 By fortune too much favoured, but by love,  
 Alas ! not favoured less, be still as now  
 Discreet ; the time may come you need not fly.' 1370

✓ The sun has lost his rage : his downward orb  
 Shoots nothing now but animating warmth  
 And vital lustre, that, with various ray,  
 Lights up the clouds—those beauteous robes of heaven,  
 Incessant rolled into romantic shapes,  
 The dream of waking fancy. Broad below,  
 Covered with ripening fruits, and swelling fast  
 Into the perfect year, the pregnant earth  
 And all her tribes rejoice. Now the soft hour  
 Of walking comes ; for him who lonely loves 1380  
 To seek the distant hills, and there converse  
 With nature, there to harmonize his heart,  
 And in pathetic song to breathe around  
 The harmony to others / Social friends,  
 Attuned to happy unison of soul ;  
 To whose exalting eye a fairer world,  
 Of which the vulgar never had a glimpse,  
 Displays its charms ; whose minds are richly fraught  
 With philosophic stores, superior light ;  
 And in whose breast, enthusiastic, burns 1390  
 Virtue the sons of interest deem romance,  
 Now called abroad enjoy the falling day :  
 Now to the verdant portico of woods,  
 To nature's vast lyceum forth they walk ;  
 By that kind school where no proud master reigns,  
 The full free converse of the friendly heart,

Improving and improved. Now from the world,  
Sacred to sweet retirement, lovers steal,  
And pour their souls in transport, which the sire  
Of love approving hears, and calls it good. 1400  
Which way, Amanda, shall we bend our course?  
The choice perplexes. Wherefore should we choose?  
All is the same with thee. Say, shall we wind  
Along the streams, or walk the smiling mead,  
Or court the forest glades, or wander wild  
Among the waving harvests, or ascend,  
While radiant Summer opens all its pride,  
Thy hill, delightful Shene? Here let us sweep  
The boundless landscape; now the raptured eye,  
Exulting swift, to huge Augusta send, 1410  
Now to the sister hills that skirt her plain,  
To lofty Harrow now, and now to where  
Majestic Windsor lifts his princely brow.  
In lovely contrast to this glorious view,  
Calmly magnificent, then will we turn  
The where the silver Thames first rural grows.  
There let the feasted eye unwearied stray;  
Luxurious, there, rove through the pendant woods  
That nodding hang o'er Harrington's retreat;  
And, stooping thence to Ham's embowering walks,  
Beneath whose shades, in spotless peace retired, 1421  
With her, the pleasing partner of his heart,  
The worthy Queensberry yet laments his Gay,  
And polished Cornbury woos the willing muse,  
Slow let us trace the matchless vale of Thames;  
Fair-winding up to where the muses haunt  
In Twit'nam's bowers, and for their Pope implore  
The healing god to royal Hampton's pile,  
To Clermont's terraced height, and Esher's groves,  
Where in the sweetest solitude, embraced 1430  
By the soft windings of the silent mole,  
From courts and senates Pelham finds repose.  
Enchanting vale! beyond whate'er the muse

Has of Achaia or Hesperia sung !  
O vale of bliss ! O softly swelling hills !  
On which the power of cultivation lies,  
And joys to see the wonders of his toil.

Heavens ! what a goodly prospect spreads around,  
Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,  
And glittering towns, and gilded streams, till all 1440  
The stretching landscape into smoke decays !  
Happy Britannia ! where the queen of arts,  
Inspiring vigour, liberty, abroad  
Walks, unconfined, even to thy farthest cots,  
And scatters plenty with unsparing hand.

Rich is thy soil, and merciful thy clime ;  
Thy streams unfailing in the Summer's drought ;  
Unmatched thy guardian-oaks ; thy valleys float  
With golden waves ; and on thy mountains flocks  
Bleat numberless ; while, roving round their sides, 1450  
Bellow the blackening herds in lusty droves.  
Beneath, thy meadows glow, and rise unquelled  
Against the mower's scythe. On every hand  
Thy villas shine. Thy country teems with wealth,  
And property assures it to the swain,  
Pleased and unwearied in his guarded toil.

Full are thy cities with the sons of art ;  
And trade and joy, in every busy street,  
Mingling are heard : even drudgery himself,  
As at the car he sweats, or, dusty, hews 1460  
The palace stone, looks gay. Thy crowded ports,  
Where rising masts an endless prospect yield,  
With labour burn, and echo to the shouts  
Of hurried sailor, as he, hearty, waves  
His last adieu, and, loosening every sheet,  
Resigns the spreading vessel to the wind.

Bold, firm, and graceful, are thy generous youth,  
 By hardship sinewed, and by danger fired,  
 Scattering the nations where they go ; and first,  
 Or in the listed plain, or stormy seas. 1470  
 Mild are thy glories too, as o'er the plans  
 Of thriving peace my thoughtful sires preside :  
 In genius and substantial learning, high ;  
 For every virtue, every worth, renowned ;  
 Sincere, plain-hearted, hospitable, kind ;  
 Yet, like the mustering thunder when provoked,  
 The dread of tyrants, and the sole resource,  
 Of those that under grim oppression groan.

Thy sons of glory many ! Alfred thine,  
 In whom the splendour of heroic war, 1480  
 And more heroic peace, when governed well,  
 Combine ; whose hallowed name the virtues saint,  
 And his own muses love—the best of kings !  
 With him thy Edwards and thy Henrys shine,  
 Names dear to fame ; the first who deep impressed  
 On haughty Gaul the terror of thy arms,  
 That awes her genius still. In statesmen thou,  
 And patriots, fertile. Thine a steady More,  
 Who, with a generous though mistaken zeal,  
 Withstood a brutal tyrant's useful rage, 1490  
 Like Cato firm, like Aristides just,  
 Like rigid Cincinnatus nobly poor—  
 A dauntless soul erect, who smiled on death.  
 Frugal and wise, a Walsingham is thine,  
 A Drake, who made thee mistress of the deep,  
 And bore thy name in thunder round the world.  
 Then flamed thy spirit high : but who can speak  
 The numerous worthies of the maiden-reign ?  
 In Raleigh mark their every glory mixed ;  
 Raleigh, the scourge of Spain ! whose breast with all 1500  
 The sage, the patriot, and the hero burned.  
 Nor sunk his vigour when a coward-reign



The warrior fettered, and at last resigned,  
To glut the vengeance of a vanquished foe.  
Then, active still and unrestrained, his mind  
Explored the vast extent of ages past,  
And with his prison-hours enriched the world ;  
Yet found no times, in all the long research,  
So glorious, or so base, as those he proved, 1510  
In which he conquered, and in which he bled.  
Nor can the muse the gallant Sidney pass,  
The plume of war ! with early laurels crowned,  
The lover's myrtle, and the poet's bay.  
A Hampden too is thine, illustrious land !  
Wise, strenuous, firm, of unsubmitting soul,  
Who stemmed the torrent of a downward age  
To slavery prone, and bade thee rise again,  
In all thy native pomp of freedom bold.  
Bright, at his call, thy age of men effulged,  
Of men on whom late time a kindling eye 1520  
Shall turn, and tyrants tremble while they read.  
Bring every sweetest flower, and let me strew  
The grave where Russell lies, whose tempered blood,  
With calmest cheerfulness for thee resigned,  
Stained the sad annals of a giddy reign,  
Aiming at lawless power, though meanly sunk  
In loose inglorious luxury. With him  
His friend, the British Cassius, fearless bled ;  
Of high determined spirit, roughly brave,  
By ancient learning to the enlightened love 1530  
Of ancient freedom warmed. Fair thy renown  
In awful sages and in noble bards,  
Soon as the light of dawning science spread  
Her orient ray, and waked the muses' song.  
Thine is a Bacon, hapless in his choice ;  
Unfit to stand the civil storm of state,  
And through the smooth barbarity of courts,  
With firm but pliant virtue, forward still  
To urge his course. Him for the studious shade

Kind nature formed, deep, comprehensive, clear, 1540  
 Exact and elegant ; in one rich soul,  
 Plato, the Stagyrte, and Tully joined.

The great deliverer he ! who from the gloom  
 Of cloistered monks and jargon-teaching schools,  
 Led forth the true philosophy, there long  
 Held in the magic chain of words, and forms,  
 And definitions void : he led her forth,

Daughter of heaven ! that slow-ascending still,  
 Investigating sure the chain of things,

With radiant finger points to heaven again. 1550

The generous Ashley thine, the friend of man ;

Who scanned his nature with a brother's eye,  
 His weakness prompt to shade, to raise his aim,

To touch the finer movements of the mind,  
 And with the moral beauty charm the heart.

Why need I name thy Boyle, whose pious search,

Amid the dark recesses of his works,

The great Creator sought ? And why thy Locke,

Who made the whole internal world his own ?

Let Newton, pure intelligence, whom God 1560

To mortals lent, to trace his boundless works

From laws sublimely simple, speak thy fame

In all philosophy. For lofty sense,

Creative fancy, and inspection keen

Through the deep windings of the human heart,

Is not wild Shakespeare thine and nature's boast ?

Is not each great, each amiable muse

Of classic ages in thy Milton met ?

A genius universal as his theme,

Astonishing as chaos, as the bloom 1570

Of blowing Eden fair, as heaven sublime.

Nor shall my verse that elder bard forget,

The gentle Spenser, fancy's pleasing son,

Who, like a copious river, poured his song

O'er all the mazes of enchanted ground :

Nor thee, his ancient master, laughing sage,

1567

71

Chaucer, whose native manners-painting verse,  
Well moralized, shines through the Gothic cloud  
Of time and language o'er thy genius thrown.

May my song soften, as thy daughters I, . 1580  
Britannia, hail ! for beauty is their own,  
The feeling heart, simplicity of life,  
And elegance, and taste ; the faultless form,  
Shaped by the hand of harmony ; the cheek,  
Where the live crimson, through the native white  
Soft-shooting, o'er the face diffuses bloom,  
And every nameless grace ; the parted lip,  
Like the red rosebud moist with morning dew,  
Breathing delight ; and, under flowing jet,  
Or sunny ringlets, or of circling brown, 1590  
The neck slight-shaded, and the swelling breast ;  
The look resistless, piercing to the soul,  
And by the soul informed, when dressed in love  
She sits high-smiling in the conscious eye.

Island of bliss ! amid the subject seas  
That thunder round thy rocky coasts, set up,  
At once the wonder, terror, and delight  
Of distant nations ; whose remotest shores  
Can soon be shaken by thy naval arm ;  
Not to be shook thyself, but all assaults 1600  
Baffling, like thy hoar cliffs the loud sea-wave.

O Thou ! by whose almighty nod the scale  
Of empire rises, or alternate falls,  
Send forth the saving virtues round the land,  
In bright patrol. White peace, and social love ;  
The tender-looking charity, intent  
On gentle deeds, and shedding tears through smiles ;  
Undaunted truth, and dignity of mind ;  
Courage composed and keen ; sound temperance,  
Healthful in heart and look ; clear chastity, 161

With blushes reddening as she moves along,  
 Disordered at the deep regard she draws ;  
 Rough industry ; activity untired,  
 With copious life informed, and all awake :  
 While in the radiant front, superior shines  
 That first paternal virtue, public zeal ;  
 Who throws o'er all an equal wide survey,  
 And, ever musing on the common weal,  
 Still labours glorious with some great design.

Low walks the sun, and broadens by degrees, 1620  
 Just o'er the verge of day. The shifting clouds  
 Assembled gay, a richly gorgeous train,  
 In all their pomp attend his setting throne ;  
 Air, earth, and ocean smile immense. And now,  
 As if his weary chariot sought the bowers  
 Of Amphitrite and her tending nymphs,  
 (So Grecian fable sung) he dips his orb ;  
 Now half-immersed, and now a golden curve,  
 Gives one bright glance, then total disappears.

For ever running an enchanted round, 1630  
 Passes the day, deceitful, vain, and void ;  
 As fleets the vision o'er the formful brain,  
 This moment hurrying wild the impassioned soul,  
 The next in nothing lost. 'Tis so to him,  
 The dreamer of this earth, an idle blank :  
 A sight of horror to the cruel wretch,  
 Who, all day long in sordid pleasure rolled,  
 Himself an useless load, has squandered vile,  
 Upon his scoundrel train, what might have cheered  
 A drooping family of modest worth. 1640  
 But to the generous still-improving mind,  
 That gives the hopeless heart to sing for joy,  
 Diffusing kind beneficence around,  
 Boastless, as now descends the silent dew—  
 To him the long review of ordered life  
 Is inward rapture, only to be felt.

Confessed from yonder slow-extinguished clouds,  
All ether softening, sober evening takes  
Her wonted station in the middle air ;  
A thousand shadows at her beck. First this 1650  
She sends on earth ; then that of deeper dye  
Steals soft behind ; and then a deeper still,  
In circle following circle, gathers round,  
To close the face of things. A fresher gale  
Begins to wave the wood, and stir the stream,  
Sweeping with shadowy gust the fields of corn ;  
While the quail clamours for his running mate.  
Wide o'er the thistly lawn, as swells the breeze,  
A whitening shower of vegetable down  
Amusive floats. The kind impartial care 1660  
Of nature nought disdains : thoughtful to feed  
Her lowest sons, and clothe the coming year,  
From field to field the feathered seeds she wings.

His folded flock secure, the shepherd home  
Hies, merry-hearted ; and by turns relieves  
The ruddy milk-maid of her brimming pail ;  
The beauty whom perhaps his witless heart,  
Unknowing what the joy-mixed anguish means,  
Sincerely loves, by that best language shown  
Of cordial glances, and obliging deeds. 1670  
Onward they pass, o'er many a panting height,  
And valley sunk and unfrequented ; where  
At fall of eve the fairy people throng,  
In various game and revelry to pass  
The summer-night, as village-stories tell.  
But far about they wander from the grave  
Of him, whom his ungentle fortune urged  
Against his own sad breast to lift the hand  
Of impious violence. The lonely tower  
Is also shunned, whose mournful chambers hold, 1680  
So night-struck fancy dreams, the yelling ghost.



Among the crooked lanes, on every hedge,  
The glow-worm lights his gem, and, through the  
dark,  
A moving radiance twinkles. Evening yields  
The world to night; not in her winter-robe  
Of massy Stygian woof, but loose-arrayed  
In mantle dun. A faint erroneous ray,  
Glanced from the imperfect surfaces of things,  
Flings half an image on the straining eye;  
While wavering woods, and villages, and streams, 1690  
And rocks, and mountain tops, that long retained  
The ascending gleam, are all one swimming scene,  
Uncertain if beheld. Sudden to heaven  
Thence weary vision turns; where, leading soft  
The silent hours of love, with purest ray  
Sweet Venus shines; and from her genial rise,  
When day-light sickens, till it springs afresh,  
Unrivalled reigns, the fairest lamp of night.  
As thus the effulgence tremulous I drink,  
With cherished gaze, the lambent lightnings shoot 1700  
Across the sky, or horizontal dart  
In wondrous shapes; by fearful murmuring crowds  
Portentous deemed. Amid the radiant orbs  
That more than deck, that animate the sky,  
The life-infusing suns of other worlds,  
Lo! from the dread immensity of space  
Returning, with accelerated course,  
The rushing comet to the sun descends;  
And as he sinks below the shading earth,  
With awful train projected o'er the heavens, 1710  
The guilty nations tremble. But, above  
Those superstitious horrors that enslave  
The fond sequacious herd, to mystic faith  
And blind amazement prone, the enlightened few,  
Whose godlike minds philosophy exalts,  
The glorious stranger hail. They feel a joy  
Divinely great; they in their powers exult,

That wondrous force of thought, which mounting  
spurns

This dusky spot, and measures all the sky ;  
While, from his far excursions through the wilds 1720  
Of barren ether, faithful to his time,  
They see the blazing wonder rise anew,  
In seeming terror clad, but kindly bent  
To work the will of all-sustaining love ;  
From his huge vapoury train perhaps to shake  
Reviving moisture on the numerous orbs  
Through which his long ellipsis winds ; perhaps  
To lend new fuel to declining suns,  
To light up worlds, and feed the eternal fire.

With thee, serene philosophy, with thee, 1730  
And thy bright garland, let me crown my song !  
Effusive source of evidence and truth !  
A lustre shedding o'er the ennobled mind,  
Stronger than summer-noon, and pure as that,  
Whose mild vibrations soothe the parted soul,  
New to the dawning of celestial day.  
Hence through her nourished powers, enlarged by thee,  
She springs aloft, with elevated pride,  
Above the tangling mass of low desires,  
That bind the fluttering crowd ; and, angel-winged, 1740  
The heights of science and of virtue gains,  
Where all is calm and clear, with nature round,  
Or in the starry regions, or the abyss,  
To reason's and to fancy's eye displayed :  
The first up-tracing, from the dreary void,  
The chain of causes and effects to Him,  
The world-producing Essence, who alone  
Possesses being ; while the last receives  
The whole magnificence of heaven and earth,  
And every beauty, delicate or bold, 1750  
Obvious or more remote, with livelier sense,  
Diffusive painted on the rapid mind.

Tutored by thee, hence poetry exalts  
 Her voice to ages, and informs the page  
 With music, image, sentiment, and thought,  
 Never to die ; the treasure of mankind,  
 Their highest honour, and their truest joy.

Without thee, what were unenlightened man ?  
 A savage, roaming through the woods and wilds  
 In quest of prey, and with the unfashioned fur 1760  
 Rough-clad ; devoid of every finer art  
 And elegance of life. Nor happiness  
 Domestic, mixed of tenderness and care,  
 Nor moral excellence, nor social bliss,  
 Nor guardian law, were his ; nor various skill  
 To turn the furrow, or to guide the tool  
 Mechanic ; nor the heaven-conducted prow  
 Of navigation bold, that fearless braves  
 The burning line or dares the wintry pole,  
 Mother severe of infinite delights ! 1770  
 Nothing, save rapine, indolence, and guile,  
 And woes on woes, a still-revolving train !  
 Whose horrid circle had made human life  
 Than non-existence worse : but, taught by thee,  
 Ours are the plans of policy, and peace ;  
 To live like brothers, and, conjunctive all,  
 Embellish life. While thus laborious crowds  
 Ply the tough oar, philosophy directs  
 The ruling helm ; or, like the liberal breath  
 Of potent heaven, invisible, the sail 1780  
 Swells out, and bears the inferior world along.

Nor to this evanescent speck of earth  
 Poorly confined, the radiant tracts on high  
 Are her exalted range ; intent to gaze  
 Creation through ; and, from that full complex  
 Of never ending wonders, to conceive  
 Of the Sole Being right, who spoke the word,

And nature moved complete. With inward view,  
Thence on the ideal kingdom swift she turns  
Her eye ; and instant, at her powerful glance, 1790  
The obedient phantoms vanish or appear ;  
Compound, divide, and into order shift,  
Each to his rank, from plain perception up  
To the fair forms of fancy's fleeting train ;  
To reason then, deducing truth from truth,  
And notion quite abstract ; where first begins  
The world of spirits, action all, and life  
Unfettered and unmixed. But here the cloud,  
So wills Eternal Providence, sits deep.  
Enough for us to know that this dark state, 1800  
In wayward passions lost and vain pursuits,  
This infancy of being, cannot prove,  
The final issue of the works of God,  
By boundless love and perfect wisdom formed,  
And ever rising with the rising mind.

# AUTUMN



## THE ARGUMENT

THE subject proposed. Addressed to Mr. Onslow. A prospect of the fields ready for harvest. Reflections in praise of industry raised by that view. Reaping. A tale relative to it. A harvest storm. Shooting and hunting : their barbarity. A ludicrous account of fox-hunting. A view of an orchard. Wall fruit. A vineyard. A description of fogs, frequent in the latter part of Autumn ; whence a digression, inquiring into the rise of fountains and rivers. Birds of season considered, that now shift Their habitation. The prodigious number of them that cover the northern and western isles of Scotland. Hence a view of the country. A prospect of the discoloured, fading woods. After a gentle dusky day, moonlight. Autumnal meteors. Morning ; to which succeeds a calm, pure, sunshiny day, such as usually shuts up the season. The harvest being gathered in, the country dissolved in joy. The whole concludes with a panegyric on a philosophical country life.

## AUTUMN

CROWNED with the sickle and the wheaten sheaf,  
While Autumn, nodding o'er the yellow plain,  
Comes jovial on, the Doric reed once more,  
Well pleased, I tune. Whate'er the wintry frost,  
Nitrous, prepared, the various-blossomed Spring  
Put in white promise forth, and summer suns  
Concocted strong, rush boundless now to view,  
Full, perfect all, and swell my glorious theme.

Onslow ! the muse, ambitious of thy name,  
To grace, inspire, and dignify her song, 10  
Would from the public voice thy gentle ear  
A while engage. Thy noble cares she knows,  
The patriot virtues that distend thy thought,  
Spread on thy front, and in thy bosom glow ;  
While listening senates hang upon thy tongue,  
Devolving through the maze of eloquence  
A roll of periods, sweeter than her song.  
But she too pants for public virtue, she,  
Though weak of power, yet strong in ardent will,  
Whene'er her country rushes on her heart, 20  
Assumes a bolder note, and fondly tries  
To mix the patriot's with the poet's flame.

When the bright Virgin gives the beauteous days,  
And Libra weighs in equal scales the year,  
From heaven's high cope the fierce effulgence shook  
Of parting Summer, a serener blue,

With golden light enlivened, wide invests  
The happy world. Attempered suns arise,  
Sweet-beamed, and shedding oft through lucid clouds  
A pleasing calm ; while broad and brown, below, 30  
Extensive harvests hang the heavy head.  
Rich, silent, deep, they stand ; for not a gale  
Rolls its light billows o'er the bending plain ;  
A calm of plenty ! till the ruffled air  
Falls from its poise, and gives the breeze to blow.  
Rent is the fleecy mantle of the sky ;  
The clouds fly different, and the sudden sun,  
By fits effulgent, gilds the illumined field,  
And, black by fits, the shadows sweep along.  
A gaily chequered, heart-expanding view, 40  
Far as the circling eye can shoot around,  
Unbounded tossing in a flood of corn.

These are thy blessings, industry ! rough power,  
Whom labour still attends, and sweat, and pain ;  
Yet the kind source of every gentle art,  
And all the soft civility of life.  
Raiser of human kind ! by nature cast,  
Naked and helpless, out amid the woods  
And wilds, to rude inclement elements ;  
With various seeds of art deep in the mind 50  
Implanted, and profusely poured around  
Materials infinite ; but idle all.  
Still unexerted, in the unconscious breast,  
Slept the lethargic powers ; corruption still,  
Voracious, swallowed what the liberal hand  
Of bounty scattered o'er the savage year,  
And still the sad barbarian, roving, mixed  
With beasts of prey ; or for his acorn-meal  
Fought the fierce tusky boar ; a shivering wretch !  
Aghast and comfortless when the bleak north, 60  
With Winter charged, let the mixed tempest fly,  
Hail, rain, and snow, and bitter-breathing frost ;

Then to the shelter of the hut he fled,  
And the wild season, sordid, pined away :  
For home he had not. Home is the resort  
Of love, of joy, of peace and plenty, where,  
Supporting and supported, polished friends  
And dear relations mingle into bliss :  
But this the rugged savage never felt,  
Even desolate in crowds ; and thus his days 70  
Rolled heavy, dark, and unenjoyed, along :  
A waste of time, till industry approached,  
And roused him from his miserable sloth ;  
His faculties unfolded ; pointed out  
Where lavish nature the directing hand  
Of art demanded ; showed him how to raise  
His feeble force by the mechanic powers,  
To dig the mineral from the vaulted earth ;  
On what to turn the piercing rage of fire,  
On what the torrent, and the gathered blast ; 80  
Gave the tall ancient forest to his axe ;  
Taught him to chip the wood, and hew the stone,  
Till by degrees the finished fabric rose :  
Tore from his limbs the blood-polluted fur,  
And wrapped them in the woolly vestment warm,  
Or bright in glossy silk, and flowing lawn ;  
With wholesome viands filled his table, poured  
The generous glass around, inspired to wake  
The life-refining soul of decent wit :  
Nor stopped at barren bare necessity, 90  
But, still advancing bolder, led him on  
To pomp, to pleasure, elegance, and grace ;  
And, breathing high ambition through his soul,  
Set science, wisdom, glory, in his view,  
And bade him be the lord of all below.

Then gathering men their natural powers combined,  
And formed a public ; to the general good  
Submitting, aiming, and conducting all.

For this the patriot-council met, the full,  
 The free, and fairly represented whole ; 100  
 For this they planned the holy guardian laws,  
 Distinguished orders, animated arts,  
 And with joint force oppression chaining, set  
 Imperial justice at the helm ; yet still  
 To them accountable : nor slavish dreamed  
 That toiling millions must resign their weal  
 And all the honey of their search, to such  
 As for themselves alone themselves have raised.

Hence every form of cultivated life  
 In order set, protected, and inspired, 110  
 Into perfection wrought. Uniting all,  
 Society grew numerous, high, polite,  
 And happy. Nurse of art, the city reared  
 In beauteous pride her tower-encircled head ;  
 And, stretching street on street, by thousands drew,  
 From twining woody haunts, or the tough yew  
 To bows strong-straining, her aspiring sons.

Then commerce brought into the public walk  
 The busy merchant ; the big warehouse built ;  
 Raised the strong crane ; choked up the loaded street 120  
 With foreign plenty ; and thy stream, O Thames,  
 Large, gentle, deep, majestic, king of floods !  
 Chose for his grand resort. On either hand,  
 Like along wintry forest, groves of masts  
 Shot up their spires ; the bellying sheet between  
 Possessed the breezy void ; the sooty hulk  
 Steered, sluggish, on ; the splendid barge along  
 Rowed, regular to harmony ; around,  
 The boat, light-skimming, stretched its oary wings ;  
 While deep the various voice of fervent toil 130  
 From bank to bank increased ; whence, ribbed with oak,  
 To bear the British thunder, black and bold,  
 The roaring vessel rushed into the main.



Then too the pillared dome, magnific, heaved  
Its ample roof ; and luxury within  
Poured out her glittering stores : the canvas smooth,  
With glowing life protuberant, to the view  
Embodied rose ; the statue seemed to breathe,  
And soften into flesh, beneath the touch  
Of forming art, imagination-flushed.

140

All is the gift of industry ; whate'er  
Exalts, embellishes, and renders life  
Delightful. Pensive Winter, cheered by him,  
Sits at the social fire, and happy hears  
The excluded tempest idly rave along :  
His hardened fingers deck the gaudy Spring ;  
Without him Summer were an arid waste ;  
Nor to the autumnal months could thus transmit  
Those full, mature, immeasurable stores,  
That, waving round, recall my wandering song.

150

Soon as the morning trembles o'er the sky,  
And, unperceived, unfolds the spreading day,  
Before the ripened field the reapers stand,  
In fair array ; each by the lass he loves,  
To bear the rougher part, and mitigate  
By nameless gentle offices her toil.  
At once they stoop, and swell the lusty sheaves ;  
While through their cheerful band the rural talk,  
The rural scandal, and the rural jest,  
Fly harmless, to deceive the tedious time,  
And steal, unfelt, the sultry hours away.  
Behind the master walks ; builds up the shocks ;  
And, conscious, glancing oft on every side  
His sated eye, feels his heart heave with joy.  
The gleaners spread around, and here and there,  
Spike after spike, their sparing harvest pick.  
Be not too narrow, husbandmen ! but fling  
From the full sheaf, with charitable stealth,

160

The liberal handful. Think, oh ! grateful, think  
 How good the God of harvest is to you ;  
 Who pours abundance o'er your flowing fields,  
 While these unhappy partners of your kind  
 Wide-hover round you, like the fowls of heaven,  
 And ask their humble dole. The various turns  
 Of fortune ponder ; that your sons may want  
 What now, with hard reluctance, faint, ye give.

170

The lovely young Lavinia once had friends ;  
 And fortune smiled, deceitful, on her birth.  
 For, in her helpless years deprived of all,  
 Of every stay, save innocence and heaven,  
 She, with her widowed mother, feeble, old,  
 And poor, lived in a cottage, far retired  
 Among the windings of a woody vale ;  
 By solitude and deep surrounding shades,  
 But more by bashful modesty, concealed.  
 Together thus they shunned the cruel scorn  
 Which virtue, sunk to poverty, would meet  
 From giddy fashion and low-minded pride ;  
 Almost on nature's common bounty fed  
 Like the gay birds that sung them to repose,  
 Content, and careless of to-morrow's fare.  
 Her form was fresher than the morning rose,  
 When the dew wets its leaves ; unstained and pure  
 As is the lily, or the mountain snow.  
 The modest virtues mingled in her eyes,  
 Still on the ground dejected, darting all  
 Their humid beams into the blooming flowers ;  
 Or when the mournful tale her mother told,  
 Of what her faithless fortune promised once,  
 Thrilled in her thought, they, like the dewy star  
 Of evening, shone in tears. A native grace  
 Sat, fair-proportioned, on her polished limbs,  
 Veiled in a simple robe, their best attire ;  
 Beyond the pomp of dress : for loveliness

180

190

200

Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,  
But is, when unadorned, adorned the most.  
Thoughtless of beauty, she was beauty's self,  
Recluse amid the close-embowering woods.  
As in the hollow breast of Apennine,  
Beneath the shelter of encircling hills, 210  
A myrtle rises, far from human eye,  
And breathes its balmy fragrance o'er the wild,  
So flourished blooming, and unseen by all,  
The sweet Lavinia ; till, at length, compelled  
By strong necessity's supreme command,  
With smiling patience in her looks, she went  
To glean Palemon's fields. The pride of swains  
Palemon was, the generous, and the rich ;  
Who led the rural life in all its joy  
And elegance, such as Arcadian song 220  
Transmits from ancient uncorrupted times,  
When tyrant custom had not shackled man,  
But free to follow nature was the mode.  
He then, his fancy with autumnal scenes  
Amusing, chanced beside his reaper-train  
To walk, when poor Lavinia drew his eye,  
Unconscious of her power, and turning quick  
With unaffected blushes from his gaze.  
He saw her, charming, but he saw not half  
The charms her downcast modesty concealed. 230  
That very moment love and chaste desire  
Sprung in his bosom, to himself unknown ;  
For still the world prevailed and its dread laugh,  
Which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn,  
Should his heart own a gleaner in the field ;  
And thus, in secret, to his soul he sighed :

‘ What pity ! that so delicate a form,  
By beauty kindled, where enlivening sense  
And more than vulgar goodness seem to dwell,  
Should be devoted to the rude embrace 240

Of some indecent clown ! She looks, methinks,  
 Of old Acasto's line, and to my mind  
 Recalls that patron of my happy life,  
 From whom my liberal fortune took its rise ;  
 Now to the dust gone down ; his houses, lands,  
 And once fair-spreading family, dissolved.  
 'Tis said that in some lone, obscure retreat,  
 Urged by remembrance sad, and decent pride,  
 Far from those scenes which knew their better days,  
 His aged widow and his daughter live, 250  
 Whom yet my fruitless search could never find.  
 Romantic wish, would this the daughter were !'

When, strict enquiring, from herself he found  
 She was the same, the daughter of his friend,  
 Of bountiful Acasto, who can speak  
 The mingled passions that surprised his heart,  
 And through his nerves in shivering transport ran ?  
 Then blazed his smothered flame, avowed, and  
 bold ;  
 And, as he viewed her, ardent, o'er and o'er,  
 Love, gratitude, and pity wept at once. 260  
 Confused, and frightened, at his sudden tears,  
 Her rising beauties flushed a higher bloom,  
 As thus Palemon, passionate and just,  
 Poured out the pious rapture of his soul :

' And art thou then Acasto's dear remains,  
 She, whom my restless gratitude has sought  
 So long in vain ? O yes ! the very same,  
 The softened image of my noble friend ;  
 Alive his every feature, every look,  
 More elegantly touched. Sweeter than Spring ! 270  
 Thou sole surviving blossom from the root  
 That nourished up my fortune ! Say, ah where,  
 In what sequestered desert, hast thou drawn  
 The kindest aspect of delighted heaven

Into such beauty spread, and blown so fair ;  
Though poverty's cold wind and crushing rain  
Beat, keen and heavy, on thy tender years ?  
Oh ! let me now into a richer soil  
Transplant thee safe, where vernal suns and showers  
Diffuse their warmest, largest influence ; 280  
And of my garden be the pride and joy.  
It ill befits thee, oh, it ill befits  
Acasto's daughter, his, whose open stores,  
Though vast, were little to his ampler heart,  
The father of a country—thus to pick  
The very refuse of those harvest fields,  
Which from his bounteous friendship I enjoy.  
Then throw that shameful pittance from thy hand,  
But ill-applied to such a rugged task ;  
The fields, the master, all, my fair, are thine ; 290  
If to the various blessings which thy house  
Has on me lavished, thou wilt add that bliss,  
That dearest bliss, the power of blessing thee ! '

Here ceased the youth : yet still his speaking eye  
Expressed the sacred triumph of his soul,  
With conscious virtue, gratitude, and love, .  
Above the vulgar joy divinely raised.  
Nor waited he reply. Won by the charm  
Of goodness irresistible, and all  
In sweet disorder lost, she blushed consent. 300  
The news immediate to her mother brought,  
While, pierced with anxious thought, she pined away  
The lonely moments for Lavinia's fate.  
Amazed, and scarce believing what she heard,  
Joy seized her withered veins, and one bright gleam  
Of setting life shone on her evening-hours :  
Not less enraptured than the happy pair,  
Who flourished long in tender bliss, and reared  
A numerous offspring, lovely like themselves,  
And good, the grace of all the country round. 310



Defeating oft the labours of the year,  
The sultry south collects a potent blast.  
At first, the groves are scarcely seen to stir  
Their trembling tops, and a still murmur runs  
Along the soft-inclining fields of corn ;  
But as the aërial tempest fuller swells,  
And in one mighty stream, invisible,  
Immense, the whole excited atmosphere  
Impetuous rushes o'er the sounding world,  
Strained to the root, the stooping forest pours 320  
A rustling shower of yet untimely leaves.  
High beat, the circling mountains eddy in,  
From the bare wild, the dissipated storm,  
And sent it in a torrent down the vale.  
Exposed, and naked to its utmost rage,  
Through all the sea of harvest rolling round,  
The billowy plain floats wide, nor can evade,  
Though pliant to the blast, its seizing force ;  
Or whirled in air, or into vacant chaff  
Shook waste. And sometimes too a burst of rain, 330  
Swept from the black horizon, broad, descends  
In one continuous flood. Still over head  
The mingling tempest weaves its gloom, and still  
The deluge deepens ; till the fields around  
Lie sunk and flatted in the sordid wave.  
Sudden the ditches swell, the meadows swim.  
Red, from the hills, innumerable streams  
Tumultuous roar, and, high above its banks,  
The river lift, before whose rushing tide  
Herds, flocks, and harvests, cottages, and swains 340  
Roll mingled down. All that the winds had spared  
In one wild moment ruined ; the big hopes,  
And well-earned treasures of the painful year.  
Fled to some eminence the husbandman,  
Helpless, beholds the miserable wreck  
Driving along ; his drowning ox at once  
Descending, with his labours scattered round,

He sees, and instant o'er his shivering thought  
Comes Winter unprovided, and a train  
Of clamant children dear. Ye masters, then, 350  
Be mindful of the rough laborious hand  
That sinks you soft in elegance and ease ;  
Be mindful of those limbs, in russet clad,  
Whose toil to yours is warmth and graceful pride ;  
And, oh ! be mindful of that sparing board  
Which covers yours with luxury profuse,  
Makes your glass sparkle, and your sense rejoice !  
Nor cruelly demand what the deep rains  
And all-involving winds have swept away.

Here the rude clamour of the sportsman's joy, 360  
The gun fast-thundering, and the winded horn,  
Would tempt the muse to sing the rural game :  
How, in his mid-career, the spaniel, struck  
Stiff by the tainted gale, with open nose,  
Outstretched and finely sensible, draws full,  
Fearful and cautious, on the latent prey ;  
As in the sun the circling covey bask  
Their varied plumes, and, watchful every way,  
Through the rough stubble turn the secret eye.  
Caught in the meshy snare, in vain they beat 370  
Their idle wings, entangled more and more.  
Nor on the surges of the boundless air,  
Though borne triumphant, are they safe ; the gun,  
Glanced just and sudden from the fowler's eye,  
O'ertakes their sounding pinions, and again,  
Immediate, brings them from the towering wing  
Dead to the ground, or drives them, wide dispersed,  
Wounded and wheeling various, down the wind.  
These are not subjects for the peaceful muse,  
Nor will she stain with such her spotless song, 380  
Then most delighted when she social sees  
The whole mixed animal creation round  
Alive and happy. 'Tis not joy to her,

This falsely cheerful, barbarous game of death,  
This rage of pleasure, which the restless youth  
Awakes, impatient, with the gleaming morn,  
When beasts of prey retire, that all night long,  
Urged by necessity, had ranged the dark,  
As if their conscious ravage shunned the light,  
Ashamed. Not so the steady tyrant man, 390  
Who, with the thoughtless insolence of power  
Inflamed beyond the most infuriate wrath  
Of the worst monster that e'er roamed the waste,  
For sport alone pursues the cruel chase,  
Amid the beamings of the gentle days.  
Upbraid, ye ravening tribes, our wanton rage,  
For hunger kindles you, and lawless want ;  
But lavish led, in nature's bounty rolled,  
To joy at anguish, and delight in blood,  
Is what your horrid bosoms never knew. 400

Poor is the triumph o'er the timid hare !  
Scared from the corn, and now to some lone seat  
Retired : the rushy fen ; the ragged furze,  
Stretched o'er the stony heath ; the stubble chapped :  
The thistly lawn ; the thick-entangled broom ;  
Of the same friendly hue, the withered fern ;  
The fallow ground laid open to the sun,  
Concoctive ; and the nodding sandy bank,  
Hung o'er the mazes of the mountain brook.  
Vain is her best precaution ; though she sits 410  
Concealed, with folded ears, unsleeping eyes,  
By nature raised to take the horizon in,  
And head couched close betwixt her hairy feet,  
In act to spring away. The scented dew  
Betrays her early labyrinth ; and deep,  
In scattered sullen openings, far behind,  
With every breeze she hears the coming storm.  
But nearer, and more frequent, as it loads  
The sighing gale, she springs amazed, and all

The savage soul of game is up at once : 420  
The pack full-opening, various ; the shrill horn,  
Resounded from the hills ; the neighing steed,  
Wild for the chase ; and the loud hunter's shout ;  
O'er a weak, harmless, flying creature, all  
Mixed in mad tumult and discordant joy.

The stag too, singled from the herd where long  
He ranged, the branching monarch of the shades,  
Before the tempest drives. At first, in speed  
He, sprightly, puts his faith ; and, roused by fear,  
Gives all his swift aërial soul to flight ; 430  
Against the breeze he darts, that way the more  
To leave the lessening murderous cry behind.  
Deception short ! though, fleeter than the winds  
Blown o'er the keen-aired mountain by the north,  
He bursts the thickets, glances through the glades,  
And plunges deep into the wildest wood ;  
If slow, yet sure, adhesive to the track,  
Hot-steaming, up behind him come again  
The inhuman rout, and from the shady depth  
Expel him, circling through his every shift. 440  
He sweeps the forest oft, and, sobbing, sees  
The glades, mild opening to the golden day,  
Where, in kind contest with his butting friends,  
He wont to struggle, or his loves enjoy.  
Oft in the full-descending flood he tries  
To lose the scent, and lave his burning sides ;  
Oft seeks the herd. The watchful herd alarmed,  
With selfish care avoid a brother's woe.  
What shall he do ? His once so vivid nerves,  
So full of buoyant spirit, now no more 450  
Inspire the course ; but fainting breathless toil,  
Sick, seizes on his heart. He stands at bay,  
And puts his last weak refuge in despair.  
The big round tears run down his dappled face ;  
He groans in anguish ; while the growling pack,

Blood-happy, hang at his fair jutting chest,  
And mark his beauteous chequered sides with gore.

Of this enough. But if the sylvan youth,  
Whose fervent blood boils into violence,  
Must have the chase ; behold, despising flight, 460  
The roused up lion, resolute and slow,  
Advancing full on the protended spear  
And coward band, that, circling, wheel aloof.  
Slunk from the cavern and the troubled wood  
See the grim wolf ; on him, his shaggy foe,  
Vindictive, fix, and let the ruffian die.  
Or, growling horrid, as the brindled boar  
Grins fell destruction, to the monster's heart  
Let the dart lighten from the nervous arm.

These Britain knows not ; give, ye Britons then, 470  
Your sportive fury, pitiless, to pour  
Loose on the nightly robber of the fold ;  
Him, from his craggy winding haunts unearthed,  
Let all the thunder of the chase pursue.  
Throw the broad ditch behind you ; o'er the hedge  
High bound, resistless ; nor the deep morass  
Refuse, but through the shaking wilderness  
Pick your nice way ; into the perilous flood  
Bear fearless, of the raging instinct full ;  
And, as you ride the torrent, to the banks 480  
Your triumph sound, sonorous, running round,  
From rock to rock, in circling echo tossed ;  
Then scale the mountains to their woody tops ;  
Rush down the dangerous steep ; and o'er the lawn,  
In fancy swallowing up the space between,  
Pour all your speed into the rapid game.  
For happy he who tops the wheeling chase,  
Has every maze evolved, and every guile  
Disclosed ; who knows the merits of the pack,  
Who saw the villain seized, and dying hard, 490



Without complaint, though by a hundred mouths  
Relentless torn. Oh ! glorious he, beyond  
His daring peers, when the retreating horn  
Calls them to ghostly halls of gray renown,  
With woodland honours graced ; the fox's fur,  
Depending, decent, from the roof ; and spread  
Round the drear walls, with antic figures fierce,  
The stag's large front. He then is loudest heard,  
When the night staggers with severer toils,  
With feats Thessalian centaurs never knew, 500  
And their repeated wonders shake the dome.

But first the fuelled chimney blazes wide ;  
The tankards foam ; and the strong table groans  
Beneath the smoking sirloin, stretched immense  
From side to side ; in which, with desperate knife,  
They deep incision make, and talk the while  
Of England's glory, ne'er to be defaced  
While hence they borrow vigour. Or amain  
Into the pasty plunged, at intervals,  
If stomach keen can intervals allow, 510  
Relating all the glories of the chase.  
Then sated hunger bids his brother thirst  
Produce the mighty bowl. The mighty bowl,  
Swelled high with fiery juice, steams liberal round  
A potent gale, delicious as the breath  
Of Maia to the love-sick shepherdess,  
On violets diffused, while soft she hears  
Her panting shepherd stealing to her arms.  
Nor wanting is the brown October, drawn,  
Mature and perfect, from his dark retreat 520  
Of thirty years ; and now his honest front  
Flames in the light refulgent, not afraid  
Even with the vineyard's best produce to vie.  
To cheat the thirsty moments, whist a while  
Walks his grave round beneath a cloud of smoke,  
Wreathed, fragrant, from the pipe ; or the quick dice,

In thunder leaping from the box, awake  
The sounding gammon ; while romp-loving miss  
Is hauled about, in gallantry robust.

At last these puling idlenesses laid 530  
Aside, frequent and full, the dry divan,  
Close in firm circle ; and set, ardent, in  
For serious drinking. Nor evasion sly,  
Nor sober shift, is to the puking wretch  
Indulged apart ; but earnest, brimming bowls  
Lave every soul, the table floating round,  
And pavement, faithless to the fuddled foot.  
Thus as they swim in mutual swill, the talk,  
Vociferous at once from twenty tongues,  
Reels fast from theme to theme ; from horses, hounds,  
To church or mistress, politics or ghost, 541  
In endless mazes, intricate, perplexed.  
Meantime, with sudden interruption, loud,  
The impatient catch bursts from the joyous heart.  
That moment touched is each congenial soul ;  
And, opening in a full-mouthed cry of joy,  
The laugh, the slap, the jocund curse goes round ;  
While, from their slumbers shook, the kennelled hounds  
Mix in the music of the day again.  
As when the tempest, that has vexed the deep 550  
The dark night long, with fainter murmurs falls,  
So gradual sinks their mirth. Their feeble tongues,  
Unable to take up the cumbrous word,  
Lie quite dissolved. Before their maudlin eyes,  
Seen dim and blue, the double tapers dance,  
Like the sun wading through the misty sky.  
Then, sliding soft, they drop. Confused above,  
Glasses and bottles, pipes and gazetteers,  
As if the table even itself was drunk,  
Lie a wet broken scene ; and wide, below, 560  
Is heaped the social slaughter : where, astride,  
The lubber power in filthy triumph sits,

Slumbrous, inclining still from side to side,  
 And steeps them drenched in potent sleep till morn.  
 Perhaps some doctor, of tremendous paunch,  
 Awful and deep, a black abyss of drink,  
 Outlives them all ; and, from his buried flock  
 Retiring, full of rumination sad,  
 Laments the weakness of these latter times.

But if the rougher sex by this fierce sport  
 Is hurried wild, let not such horrid joy  
 E'er stain the bosom of the British fair.  
 Far be the spirit of the chase from them !  
 Uncomely courage, unbeseeming skill ;  
 To spring the fence, to rein the prancing steed ;  
 The cap, the whip, the masculine attire,  
 In which they roughen to the sense, and all  
 The winning softness of their sex is lost.  
 In them 'tis graceful to dissolve at woe ;  
 With every motion, every word, to wave  
 Quick o'er the kindling cheek the ready blush ;  
 And from the smallest violence to shrink  
 Unequal, then the loveliest in their fears ;  
 And by their silent adulation, soft,  
 To their protection more engaging man.  
 O may their eyes no miserable sight,  
 Save weeping lovers, see ! a nobler game,  
 Through love's enchanting wiles pursued, yet fled,  
 In chase ambiguous. May their tender limbs  
 Float in the loose simplicity of dress ;  
 And, fashioned all to harmony, alone  
 Know they to seize the captivated soul,  
 In rapture warbled from love-breathing lips ;  
 To teach the lute to languish ; with smooth step,  
 Disclosing motion in its every charm,  
 To swim along, and swell the mazy dance ;  
 To train the foliage o'er the snowy lawn ;  
 To guide the pencil, turn the tuneful page ;

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To lend new flavour to the fruitful year,  
And heighten nature's dainties. In their race 600  
To rear their graces into second life ;  
To give society its highest taste ;  
Well ordered home, man's best delight, to make ;  
And, by submissive wisdom, modest skill,  
With every gentle care-eluding art,  
To raise the virtues, animate the bliss,  
Even charm the pains to something more than joy,  
And sweeten all the toils of human life :  
This be the female dignity, and praise.

Ye swains, now hasten to the hazel bank ; 610  
Where, down yon dale, the wildly-winding brook  
Falls hoarse from steep to steep. In close array,  
Fit for the thickets and the tangling shrub,  
Ye virgins, come. For you their latest song  
The woodlands raise ; the clustering nuts for you  
The lover finds amid the secret shade ;  
And, where they burnish on the topmost bough,  
With active vigour crushes down the tree ;  
Or shakes them ripe from the resigning husk,  
A glossy shower, and of an ardent brown, 620  
As are the ringlets of Melinda's hair :  
Melinda, formed with every grace complete ;  
Yet these neglecting, above beauty wise,  
And far transcending such a vulgar praise.

Hence from the busy joy-resounding fields,  
In cheerful error, let us tread the maze  
Of Autumn, unconfined ; and taste, revived,  
The breath of orchard, big with bending fruit,  
Obedient to the breeze and beating ray,  
From the deep-loaded bough a mellow shower 630  
Incessant melts away. The juicy pear  
Lies in a soft profusion, scattered round.  
A various sweetness swells the gentle race,

By nature's all-refining hand prepared ;  
 Of tempered sun and water, earth and air,  
 In ever-changing composition mixed.  
 Such, falling frequent through the chiller night,  
 The fragrant stores, the wide-projected heaps  
 Of apples, which the lusty-handed year,  
 Innumerable, o'er the blushing orchard shakes. 640  
 A various spirit, fresh, delicious, keen,  
 Dwells in their gelid pores ; and, active, points  
 The piercing cider for the thirsty tongue.  
 Thy native theme, and boon inspirer too,  
 Phillips, Pomona's bard, the second thou  
 Who nobly durst, in rhyme-unfettered verse,  
 With British freedom sing the British song :  
 How, from Silurian vats, high-sparkling wines  
 Foam in transparent floods—some strong, to cheer  
 The wintry revels of the labouring hind, 650  
 And tasteful some, to cool the summer hours.

In this glad season, while his sweetest beams  
 The sun sheds equal o'er the meekened day ;  
 Oh lose me in the green delightful walks  
 Of, Dodington, thy seat, serene and plain,  
 Where simple nature reigns, and every view,  
 Diffusive, spreads the pure Dorsetian downs,  
 In boundless prospect ; yonder shagged with wood,  
 Here rich with harvest, and there white with flocks.  
 Meantime the grandeur of thy lofty dome, 660  
 Far-splendid, seizes on the ravished eye.  
 New beauties rise with each revolving day ;  
 New columns swell ; and still the fresh Spring finds  
 New plants to quicken, and new groves to green.  
 Full of thy genius all, the muses' seat ;  
 Where, in the secret bower and winding walk,  
 For virtuous Young and thee they twine the bay.  
 Here wandering oft, fired with the restless thirst  
 Of thy applause, I solitary court  
 The inspiring breeze, and meditate the book 670



Of nature, ever open ; aiming thence,  
 Warm from the heart, to learn the moral song.  
 And, as I steal along the sunny wall  
 Where Autumn basks, with fruit empurpled deep,  
 My pleasing theme continual prompts my thought,  
 Presents the downy peach, the shining plum,  
 With a fine blueish mist of animals  
 Clouded, the ruddy nectarine, and, dark  
 Beneath his ample leaf, the luscious fig.  
 The vine too here her curling tendrils shoots, 680  
 Hangs out her clusters, glowing to the south,  
 And scarcely wishes for a warmer sky.

Turn we a moment fancy's rapid flight  
 To vigorous soils, and climes of fair extent ;  
 Where, by the potent sun elated high,  
 The vineyard swells refulgent on the day,  
 Spreads o'er the vale, or up the mountain climbs  
 Profuse, and drinks amid the sunny rocks,  
 From cliff to cliff increased, the heightened blaze.  
 Low bend the weighty boughs. The clusters clear, 690  
 Half through the foliage seen, or ardent flame,  
 Or shine transparent ; while perfection breathes,  
 White o'er the turgent film, the living dew.  
 As thus they brighten with exalted juice,  
 Touched into flavour by the mingling ray,  
 The rural youth and virgins o'er the field,  
 Each fond for each, to call the autumnal prime  
 Exulting rove, and speak the vintage nigh.  
 Then comes the crushing swain ; the country floats,  
 And foams unbounded with the mashy flood ; 700  
 That, by degrees fermented and refined,  
 Round the raised nations pours the cup of joy :  
 The claret smooth, red as the lip we press  
 In sparkling fancy, while we drain the bowl ;  
 The mellow-tasted burgundy, and, quick  
 As is the wit it gives, the gay champagne.

Now, by the cool declining year condensed,  
 Descend the copious exhalations, checked  
 As up the middle sky unseen they stole,  
 And roll the doubling fogs around the hill. 710  
 No more the mountain, horrid, vast, sublime,  
 Who pours a sweep of rivers from his sides,  
 And high between contending kingdoms rears  
 The rocky long division, fills the view  
 With great variety ; but, in a night  
 Of gathering vapour, from the baffled sense  
 Sinks dark and dreary. Thence expanding far,  
 The huge dusk, gradual, swallows up the plain.  
 Vanish the woods ; the dim-seen river seems  
 Sullen and slow, to roll the misty wave. 720  
 Even in the height of noon oppressed, the sun  
 Sheds, weak and blunt, his wide-refracted ray ;  
 Whence glaring oft, with many a broadened orb,  
 He frights the nations. Indistinct on earth,  
 Seen through the turbid air, beyond the life,  
 Objects appear ; and, 'wilder'd, o'er the waste  
 The shepherd stalks gigantic ; till at last  
 Wreathed dun around, in deeper circles still  
 Successive closing, sits the general fog  
 Unbounded o'er the world ; and, mingling thick, 730  
 A formless grey confusion covers all.  
 As when of old (so sung the Hebrew bard)  
 Light, uncollected, through the chaos urged  
 Its infant way ; nor order yet had drawn  
 His lovely train from out the dubious gloom.

These roving mists that constant now begin  
 To smoke along the hilly country, these,  
 With weighty rains, and melted Alpine snows,  
 The mountain-cisterns fill—those ample stores  
 Of water, scooped among the hollow rocks, 740  
 Whence gush the streams, the ceaseless fountains play,  
 And their unfailing wealth the rivers draw.

Some sages say that, where the numerous wave  
 For ever lashes the resounding shore,  
 Drilled through the sandy stratum, every way,  
 The waters with the sandy stratum rise ;  
 Amid whose angles, infinitely strained,  
 They joyful leave their jaggy salts behind,  
 And clear and sweeten as they soak along.  
 Nor stops the restless fluid, mounting still, 750  
 Though oft amidst the irriguous vale it springs ;  
 But to the mountain courted by the sand,  
 That leads it darkling on in faithful maze,  
 Far from the parent-main, it boils again  
 Fresh into day ; and all the glittering hill  
 Is bright with spouting rills. But hence this vain  
 Amusive dream. Why should the waters love  
 To take so far a journey to the hills,  
 When the sweet valleys offer to their toil  
 Inviting quiet, and a nearer bed ? 760  
 Or if by blind ambition led astray  
 They must aspire, why should they sudden stop  
 Among the broken mountain's rushy dells,  
 And, ere they gain its highest peak, desert  
 The attractive sand that charmed their course so long ?  
 Besides, the hard agglomerating salts,  
 The spoil of ages, would impervious choke  
 Their secret channels ; or, by slow degrees,  
 High as the hills protrude the swelling vales :  
 Old ocean too, sucked through the porous globe, 770  
 Had long ere now forsook his horrid bed,  
 And brought Deucalion's watery times again.

Say then, where lurk the vast eternal springs,  
 That, like creating nature, lie concealed  
 From mortal eye, yet with their lavish stores  
 Refresh the globe, and all its joyous tribes ?  
 O thou pervading genius, given to man  
 To trace the secrets of the dark abyss,

Oh ! lay the mountains bare ; and wide display  
Their hidden structure to the astonished view ; 780  
Strip from the branching Alps their piny load ;  
The huge incumbrance of horrific woods  
From Asian Taurus, from Imaus stretched  
Athwart the roving Tartar's sullen bounds ;  
Give opening Haemus to my searching eye,  
And high Olympus, pouring many a stream.  
Oh ! from the sounding summits of the north,  
The Dofrine hills, through Scandinavia rolled  
To farthest Lapland and the frozen main ;  
From lofty Caucasus, far seen by those 790  
Who in the Caspian and black Euxine toil ;  
From cold Riphean rocks, which the wild Russ  
Believes the stony girdle of the world ;  
And all the dreadful mountains, wrapped in storm,  
Whence wide Siberia draws her lonely floods ;  
Oh ! sweep the eternal snows hung o'er the deep,  
That ever works beneath his sounding base,  
Bid Atlas, propping heaven, as poets feign,  
His subterranean wonders spread ; unveil  
The miny caverns, blazing on the day, 800  
Of Abyssinia's cloud-compelling cliffs,  
And of the bending Mountains of the Moon ;  
O'ertopping all these giant sons of earth,  
Let the dire Andes, from the radiant line  
Stretched to the stormy seas that thunder round  
The southern pole, their hideous deeps unfold.  
Amazing scene ! Behold ! the glooms disclose ;  
I see the rivers in their infant beds ;  
Deep, deep I hear them, labouring to get free.  
I see the leaning strata, artful ranged ; 810  
The gaping fissures to receive the rains,  
The melting snows, and ever-dripping fogs.  
Strowed bibulous above I see the sands,  
The pebbly gravel next, the layers then  
Of mingled moulds, of more retentive earths,

The guttered rocks and mazy-running clefts ;  
That, while the stealing moisture they transmit,  
Retard its motion, and forbid its waste.  
Beneath the incessant weeping of these drains,  
I see the rocky siphons stretched immense, 820  
The mighty reservoirs, of hardened chalk  
Or stiff compacted clay, capacious formed :  
O'erflowing thence, the congregated stores,  
The crystal treasures of the liquid world,  
Through the stirred sands a bubbling passage burst ;  
And welling out, around the middle steep,  
Or from the bottoms of the bosomed hills,  
In pure effusion flow. United thus,  
The exhaling sun, the vapour-burdened air,  
The gelid mountains, that, to rain condensed, 830  
These vapours in continual current draw,  
And send them, o'er the fair-divided earth,  
In bounteous rivers to the deep again,  
A social commerce hold, and, firm, support  
The full-adjusted harmony of things.

When Autumn scatters his departing gleams,  
Warned of approaching Winter, gathered, play  
The swallow-people ; and, tossed wide around,  
O'er the calm sky, in convolution swift,  
The feathered eddy floats : rejoicing once, 840  
Ere to their wintry slumbers they retire ;  
In clusters clung, beneath the mouldering bank,  
And where, unpierced by frost, the cavern sweats,  
Or rather into warmer climes conveyed,  
With other kindred birds of season, there  
They twitter cheerful, till the vernal months  
Invite them welcome back ; for, thronging, now  
Innumerable wings are in commotion all.

Where the Rhine loses his majestic force  
In Belgian plains, won from the raging deep 850



By diligence amazing, and the strong  
 Unconquerable hand of liberty,  
 The stork-assembly meets ; for many a day,  
 Consulting deep and various, ere they take  
 Their arduous voyage through the liquid sky :  
 And now, their route designed, their leaders chose,  
 Their tribes adjusted, cleaned their vigorous wings,  
 And many a circle, many a short essay,  
 Wheeled round and round, in congregation full  
 The figured flight ascends ; and, riding high 860  
 The ærial billows, mixes with the clouds.

Or where the Northern Ocean, in vast whirls,  
 Boils round the naked melancholy isles  
 Of farthest Thulé, and the Atlantic surge  
 Pours in among the stormy Hebrides ;  
 Who can recount what transmigrations there  
 Are annual made, what nations come and go ?  
 And how the living clouds on clouds arise,  
 Infinite wings ! till all the plume-dark air  
 And rude resounding shore are one wild cry ? 870

Here the plain harmless native his small flock  
 And herd diminutive of many hues  
 Tends, on the little island's verdant swell,  
 The shepherds' sea-girt reign ; or, to the rocks  
 Dire-clinging, gathers his ovarious food ;  
 Or sweeps the fishy shore ; or treasures up  
 The plumage, rising full, to form the bed  
 Of luxury. And here a while the muse,  
 High hovering o'er the broad cerulean scene,  
 Sees Caledonia, in romantic view : 880  
 Her airy mountains, from the waving main  
 Invested with a keen diffusive sky,  
 Breathing the soul acute ; her forests huge,  
 Incult, robust, and tall, by nature's hand  
 Planted of old ; her azure lakes between,

Poured out extensive, and of watery wealth  
Full ; winding, deep and green, her fertile vales,  
With many a cool translucent brimming flood  
Washed lovely, from the Tweed (pure parent-stream,  
Whose pastoral banks first heard my Doric reed, 890  
With, silvan Jed, thy tributary brook)  
To where the north-inflated tempest foams  
O'er Orca's or Betubium's highest peak.  
Nurse of a people, in misfortune's school  
Trained up to hardy deeds ; soon visited  
By learning, when before the Gothic rage  
She took her western flight. A manly race,  
Of unsubmitting spirit, wise, and brave ;  
Who still through bleeding ages struggled hard,  
(As well unhappy Wallace can attest, 900  
Great patriot-hero ! ill requited chief !)  
To hold a generous, undiminished state.  
Too much in vain ! Hence of unequal bounds  
Impatient, and by tempting glory borne  
O'er every land, for every land their life  
Has flowed profuse, their piercing genius planned,  
And swelled the pomp of peace their faithful toil :  
As from their own clear north, in radiant streams,  
Bright over Europe bursts the boreal morn.

Oh ! is there not some patriot, in whose power 910  
That best, that godlike luxury is placed,  
Of blessing thousands, thousands yet unborn,  
Through late posterity ? Some, large of soul,  
To cheer dejected industry, to give  
A double harvest to the pining swain,  
And teach the labouring hand the sweets of toil ?  
How, by the finest art, the native robe  
To weave ; how, white as hyperborean snow,  
To form the lucid lawn ; with venturous oar  
How to dash wide the billow ; nor look on, 920  
Shamefully passive, while Batavian fleets

Defraud us of the glittering finny swarms,  
That heave our friths, and crowd upon our shores ;  
How all-enlivening trade to rouse, and wing  
The prosperous sail, from every growing port,  
Uninjured, round the sea-encircled globe ;  
And thus, in soul united as in name,  
Bid Britain reign the mistress of the deep !

Yes, there are such. And full on thee, Argyle,  
Her hope, her stay, her darling, and her boast, 930  
From her first patriots and her heroes sprung,  
Thy fond imploring country turns her eye ;  
In thee, with all a mother's triumph, sees  
Her every virtue, every grace combined,  
Her genius, wisdom, her engaging turn,  
Her pride of honour, and her courage tried,  
Calm and intrepid in the very throat  
Of sulphurous war, on Tenier's dreadful field.  
Nor less the palm of peace inwreathes thy brow :  
For, powerful as thy sword, from thy rich tongue 940  
Persuasion flows, and wins the high debate ;  
While mixed in thee combine the charm of youth,  
The force of manhood, and the depth of age.  
Thee, Forbes, too, whom every worth attends,  
As truth sincere, as weeping friendship kind ;  
Thee, truly generous, and in silence great,  
Thy country feels through her reviving arts,  
Planned by thy wisdom, by thy soul informed ;  
And seldom has she felt a friend like thee.

But see the fading many-coloured woods, 950  
Shade deepening over shade, the country round  
Imbrown ; a crowded umbrage, dusk and dun,  
Of every hue, from wan declining green  
To sooty dark. These now the lonesome muse,  
Low-whispering, lead into their leaf-strown walks,  
And give the season in its latest view.

Meantime, light shadowing all, a sober calm  
Fleeces unbounded ether ; whose least wave  
Stands tremulous, uncertain where to turn  
The gentle current ; while, illumined wide, 960  
The dewy-skirted clouds imbibe the sun,  
And through their lucid veil his softened force  
Shed o'er the peaceful world. Then is the time  
For those whom wisdom and whom nature charm  
To steal themselves from the degenerate crowd,  
And soar above this little scene of things ;  
To tread low-thoughted vice beneath their feet,  
To soothe the throbbing passions into peace,  
And woo lone quiet in her silent walks.

Thus solitary, and in pensive guise, 970  
Oft let me wander o'er the russet mead,  
And through the saddened grove, where scarce is heard  
One dying strain to cheer the woodman's toil.  
Haply some widowed songster pours his plaint,  
Far, in faint warblings, through the tawny copse ;  
While congregated thrushes, linnets, larks,  
And each wild throat, whose artless strains so late  
Swelled all the music of the swarming shades,  
Robbed of their tuneful souls, now shivering sit  
On the dead tree, a dull despondent flock ! 980  
With not a brightness waving o'er their plumes,  
And naught save chattering discord in their note.  
Oh ! let not, aimed from some inhuman eye,  
The gun the music of the coming year  
Destroy ; and harmless, unsuspecting harm,  
Lay the weak tribes a miserable prey,  
In mingled murder, fluttering on the ground.

The pale descending year, yet pleasing still,  
A gentler mood inspires ; for now the leaf  
Incessant rustles from the mournful grove ; 990  
Oft startling such as, studious, walk below,  
And slowly circles through the waving air.

But should a quicker breeze amid the boughs  
 Sob, o'er the sky the leafy deluge streams,  
 Till, choked and matted with the dreary shower,  
 The forest walks, at every rising gale,  
 Roll wide the withered waste, and whistle bleak.  
 Fled is the blasted verdure of the fields,  
 And, shrunk into their beds, the flowery race  
 Their sunny robes resign. Even what remained 1000  
 Of bolder fruits falls from the naked tree ;  
 And woods, fields, gardens, orchards, all around  
 The desolated prospect thrills the soul.

He comes ! he comes !, in every breeze the power  
 Of philosophic melancholy comes !  
 His near approach the sudden-starting tear,  
 The glowing cheek, the mild dejected air,  
 The softened feature, and the beating heart,  
 Pierced deep with many a virtuous pang, declare.  
 O'er all the soul his sacred influence breathes ; 1010  
 Inflames imagination ; through the breast  
 Infuses every tenderness ; and far  
 Beyond dim earth exalts the swelling thought.  
 Ten thousand thousand fleet ideas, such  
 As never mingled with the vulgar dream,  
 Crowd fast into the mind's creative eye.  
 As fast the correspondent passions rise,  
 As varied, and as high : devotion raised  
 To rapture, and divine astonishment ;  
 The love of nature unconfined, and, chief, 1020  
 Of human race ; the large ambitious wish  
 To make them blest ; the sigh for suffering worth  
 Lost in obscurity ; the noble scorn  
 Of tyrant pride ; the fearless great resolve ;  
 The wonder which the dying patriot draws,  
 Inspiring glory through remotest time ;  
 The awakened throb for virtue and for fame ;  
 The sympathies of love, and friendship dear ;  
 With all the social offspring of the heart.



Oh ! bear me then to vast embowering shades, 1030  
To twilight groves, and visionary vales ;  
To weeping grottoes, and prophetic glooms ;  
Where angel forms athwart the solemn dusk,  
Tremendous, sweep, or seem to sweep along ;  
And voices, more than human, through the void  
Deep-sounding, seize the enthusiastic ear.

Or is this gloom too much ? Then lead, ye powers,  
That o'er the garden and the rural seat  
Preside, which, shining through the cheerful hand  
In countless numbers, blest Britannia sees, 1040  
Oh ! lead me to the wide extended walks,  
The fair majestic paradise of Stowe.  
Not Persian Cyrus on Ionia's shore  
E'er saw such sylvan scenes ; such various art  
By genius fired, such ardent genius tamed  
By cool judicious art ; that, in the strife,  
All-beauteous nature fears to be outdone.  
And there, O Pitt ! thy country's early boast,  
There let me sit beneath the sheltered slopes,  
Or in that temple where, in future times, 1050  
Thou well shalt merit a distinguished name ;  
And, with thy converse blest, catch the last smiles  
Of Autumn beaming o'er the yellow woods.  
While there with thee the enchanted round I walk,  
The regulated wild gay fancy then  
Will tread, in thought, the groves of Attic land ;  
Will from thy standard taste refine her own ;  
Correct her pencil to the purest truth  
Of nature, or, the unimpassioned shades  
Forsaking, raise it to the human mind. 1060  
Or if hereafter she, with juster hand,  
Shall draw the tragic scene, instruct her, thou,  
To mark the varied movements of the heart,  
What every decent character requires,  
And every passion speaks. Oh ! through her strain,

Breathe thy pathetic eloquence, that moulds  
The attentive senate, charms, persuades, exalts,  
Of honest zeal the indignant lightning throws,  
And shakes corruption on her venal throne.  
While thus we talk, and through Elysian vales 1070  
Delighted rove, perhaps a sigh escapes :  
What pity, Cobham ! thou thy verdant files  
Of ordered trees shouldst here inglorious range,  
Instead of squadrons flaming o'er the field,  
And long embattled hosts ! when the proud foe,  
The faithless vain disturber of mankind,  
Insulting Gaul, has roused the world to war ;  
When keen, once more, within their bounds to press  
Those polished robbers, those ambitious slaves,  
The British youth would hail thy wise command, 1080  
Thy tempered ardour and thy veteran skill.

The western sun withdraws the shortened day ;  
And humid evening, gliding o'er the sky,  
In her chill progress, to the ground condensed  
The vapours throws. Where creeping waters ooze,  
Where marshes stagnate, and where rivers wind,  
Cluster the rolling fogs, and swim along  
The dusky-mantled lawn. Meanwhile the moon,  
Full - orb'd and breaking through the scattered  
clouds,  
Shows her broad visage in the crimsoned east. 1090  
Turned to the sun direct, her spotted disk,  
Where mountains rise, umbrageous dales descend,  
And caverns deep, as optic tube describes,  
A smaller earth, gives all his blaze again,  
Void of its flame, and sheds a softer day.  
Now through the passing cloud she seems to stoop,  
Now up the pure cerulean rides sublime.  
Wide the pale deluge floats, and streaming mild  
O'er the skied mountain to the shadowy vale,  
While rocks and floods reflect the quivering gleam, 1100

The whole air whitens with a boundless tide  
Of silver radiance, trembling round the world.

But when half-blotted from the sky, her light,  
Fainting, permits the starry fires to burn  
With keener lustre through the depth of heaven ;  
Or near extinct her deadened orb appears,  
And scarce appears, of sickly, beamless white ;  
Oft in this season, silent from the north  
A blaze of meteors shoots : ensweeping first  
The lower skies, they all at once converge 1110  
High to the crown of heaven, and all at once  
Relapsing quick, as quickly re-ascend,  
And mix and thwart, extinguish and renew,  
All ether coursing in a maze of light.

From look to look, contagious through the crowd,  
The panic runs, and into wondrous shapes  
The appearance throws : armies in meet array,  
Thronged with ærial spears, and steeds of fire ;  
Till, the long lines of full-extended war  
In bleeding fight commixed, the sanguine flood 1120  
Rolls a broad slaughter o'er the plains of heaven.  
As thus they scan the visionary scene,  
On all sides swells the superstitious din,  
Incontinent ; and busy frenzy talks  
Of blood and battle ; cities overturned,  
And late at night in swallowing earthquake sunk,  
Or, hideous, wrapt in fierce ascending flame ;  
Of sallow famine, inundation, storm ;  
Of pestilence, and every great distress ;  
Empires subversed, when ruling fate has struck 1130  
The unalterable hour : even nature's self  
Is deemed to totter on the brink of time.  
Not so the man of philosophic eye,  
And inspect sage ; the waving brightness he  
Curious surveys, inquisitive to know

The causes and materials, yet unfixed,  
Of this appearance beautiful and new.

Now black and deep, the night begins to fall,  
A shade immense ! Sunk in the quenching gloom,  
Magnificent and vast, are heaven and earth. 1140

Order confounded lies ; all beauty void ;  
Distinction lost ; and gay variety  
One universal blot : such the fair power  
Of light to kindle and create the whole.  
Drear is the state of the benighted wretch,  
Who then, bewildered, wanders through the dark,  
Full of pale fancies, and chimeras huge ;  
Nor visited by one directive ray,  
From cottage streaming, or from airy hall.  
Perhaps, impatient as he stumbles on, 1150  
Struck from the root of slimy rushes, blue,  
The wild-fire scatters round, or, gathered, trails  
A length of flame deceitful o'er the moss :  
Whither decoyed by the fantastic blaze,  
Now lost and now renewed, he sinks absorbed,  
Rider and horse, amid the miry gulf ;  
While still, from day to day, his pining wife  
And plaintive children his return await,  
In wild conjecture lost. At other times,  
Sent by the better genius of the night, 1160  
Innoxious, gleaming on the horse's mane,  
The meteor sits, and shows the narrow path  
That, winding, leads through pits of death, or else  
Instructs him how to take the dangerous ford.

The lengthened night elapsed, the morning shines  
Serene, in all her dewy beauty bright,  
Unfolding fair the last autumnal day.  
And now the mounting sun dispels the fog ;  
The rigid hoar frost melts before his beam ;  
And hung on every spray, on every blade 1170  
Of grass, the myriad dew-drops twinkle round.

Ah ! see where, robbed and murdered, in that  
pit

Lies the still heaving hive ; at evening snatched,  
Beneath the cloud of guilt-concealing night,  
And fixed o'er sulphur : while, not dreaming ill,  
The happy people, in their waxen cells,  
Sat tending public cares, and planning schemes  
Of temperance, for winter poor ; rejoiced  
To mark, full flowing round, their copious stores.  
Sudden the dark oppressive steam ascends ; ✓ 1180  
And, used to milder scents, the tender race,  
By thousands tumble from their honeyed domes,  
Convolved, and agonizing in the dust.  
And was it then for this you roamed the Spring,  
Intent, from flower to flower : for this you toiled  
Ceaseless the burning summer-heats away :  
For this in Autumn searched the blooming waste,  
Nor lost one sunny gleam : for this sad fate ?  
O man ! tyrannic lord ! how long, how long  
Shall prostrate nature groan beneath your rage, ✓ 1190  
Awaiting renovation ? When obliged,  
Must you destroy ? Of their ambrosial food  
Can you not borrow ; and, in just return,  
Afford them shelter from the wintry winds ;  
Or, as the sharp year pinches, with their own  
Again regale them on some smiling day ?  
See where the stony bottom of their town  
Looks desolate and wild ; with here and there  
A helpless number, who the ruined state  
Survive, lamenting weak, cast out to death. 1200  
Thus a proud city, populous and rich,  
Full of the works of peace, and high in joy,  
At theatre or feast, or sunk in sleep,  
(As late, Palermo, was thy fate) is seized  
By some dread earthquake, and convulsive hurled,  
Sheer from the black foundation, stench-involved,  
Into a gulf of blue sulphureous flame.



Hence, every harsher sight ! For now the day,  
O'er heaven and earth diffused, grows warm and high ;  
Infinite splendour ! wide-investing all. 1210  
How still the breeze ! save what the filmy thread  
Of dew evaporate brushes from the plain.  
How clear the cloudless sky : how deeply tinged  
With a peculiar blue ! The ethereal arch  
How swelled immense ! amid whose azure throned,  
The radiant sun how gay ! How calm below,  
The gilded earth ! The harvest-treasures all  
Now gathered in, beyond the rage of storms,  
Sure to the swain ; the circling fence shut up ;  
And instant Winter's utmost rage defied : 1220  
While, loose to festive joy, the country round  
Laughs with the loud sincerity of mirth ;  
Shook to the wind their cares. The toil-strung youth,  
By the quick sense of music taught alone,  
Leaps wildly graceful in the lively dance.  
Her every charm abroad, the village-toast,  
Young, buxom, warm, in native beauty rich,  
Darts not-unmeaning looks ; and where her eye  
Points an approving smile, with double force  
The cudgel rattles, and the wrestler twines. 1230  
Age too shines out ; and, garrulous, recounts  
The feats of youth. Thus they rejoice ; nor think  
That, with to-morrow's sun, their annual toil  
Begins again the never-ceasing round.

Oh ! knew he but his happiness, of men  
The happiest he, who, far from public rage,  
Deep in the vale, with a choice few retired,  
Drinks the pure pleasures of the rural life.  
What though the dome be wanting, whose proud gate,  
Each morning vomits out the sneaking crowd 1240  
Of flatterers false, and in their turn abused ?  
Vile intercourse ! What though the glittering robe  
Of every hue reflected light can give,

Or floating loose, or stiff with massy gold,  
The pride and gaze of fools, oppress him not ?  
What though, from utmost land and sea purveyed,  
For him each rarer tributary life  
Bleeds not, and his insatiate table heaps  
With luxury and death ? What though his bowl  
Flames not with costly juice ; nor, sunk in beds, 1250  
Oft of gay care, he tosses out the night,  
Or melts the thoughtless hours in idle state ?  
What though he knows not those fantastic joys  
That still amuse the wanton, still deceive,  
A face of pleasure, but a heart of pain,  
Their hollow moments undelighted all ?  
Sure peace is his ; a solid life, estranged  
To disappointment and fallacious hope :  
Rich in content, in nature's bounty rich,  
In herbs and fruits ; whatever greens the Spring, 1260  
When heaven descends in showers ; or bends the bough,  
When Summer reddens, and when Autumn beams ;  
Or in the wintry glebe whatever lies  
Concealed, and fattens with the richest sap :  
These are not wanting ; nor the milky drove,  
Luxuriant, spread o'er all the lowing vale ;  
Nor bleating mountains ; nor the chide of streams,  
And hum of bees, inviting sleep sincere  
Into the guiltless breast, beneath the shade,  
Or thrown at large amid the fragrant hay ; 1270  
Nor aught besides of prospect, grove, or song,  
Dim grottoes, gleaming lakes, and fountain clear.  
Here too dwells simple truth, plain innocence,  
Unsullied beauty, sound unbroken youth,  
Patient of labour, with a little pleased,  
Health ever-blooming, unambitious toil,  
Calm contemplation, and poetic ease.

Let others brave the flood in quest of gain,  
And beat, for joyless months, the gloomy wave.

Let such as deem it glory to destroy, 1280  
Rush into blood, the sack of cities seek ;  
Unpierced, exulting in the widow's wail,  
The virgin's shriek, and infant's trembling cry.  
Let some, far distant from their native soil,  
Urged or by want or hardened avarice,  
Find other lands beneath another sun.

Let this through cities work his eager way,  
By legal outrage and established guile,  
The social sense extinct ; and that ferment  
Mad into tumult the seditious herd, 1290

Or melt them down to slavery. Let these  
Insnare the wretched in the toils of law,  
Fomenting discord, and perplexing right,  
An iron race ! and those of fairer front,  
But equal inhumanity, in courts,  
Delusive pomp, and dark cabals, delight ;  
Wreathe the deep bow, diffuse the lying smile,  
And tread the weary labyrinth of state,  
While he, from all the stormy passions free  
That restless men involve, hears, and but hears, 1300  
At distance safe, the human tempest roar,  
Wrapped close in conscious peace. The fall of  
kings,

✓The rage of nations, and the crush of states,  
Move not the man, who, from the world escaped,  
In still retreats and flowery solitudes,  
To nature's voice attends, from month to month,  
And day to day, through the revolving year :  
Admiring, sees her in her every shape ;  
Feels all her sweet emotions at his heart ;  
Takes what she liberal gives, nor thinks of more, ✓1310  
He, when young Spring protrudes the bursting gems,  
Marks the first bud, and sucks the healthful gale  
Into his freshened soul ; her genial hours  
He full enjoys ; and not a beauty blows,  
And not an opening blossom breathes, in vain.

In Summer he, beneath the living shade,  
Such as o'er frigid Tempè wont to wave,  
Or Haemus cool, reads what the muse, of these  
Perhaps, has in immortal numbers sung ;  
Or, what she dictates, writes : and oft, an eye 1320  
Shot round, rejoices in the vigorous year.  
When Autumn's yellow lustre gilds the world,  
And tempts the sickled swain into the field,  
Seized by the general joy, his heart distends  
With gentle throes : and, through the tepid gleams  
Deep-musing, then he best exerts his song.  
Even Winter wild to him is full of bliss.  
The mighty tempest, and the hoary waste,  
Abrupt and deep, stretched o'er the buried earth,  
Awake to solemn thought. At night the skies, 1330  
Disclosed and kindled by refining frost,  
Pour every lustre on the exalted eye.  
A friend, a book, the stealing hours secure,  
And mark them down for wisdom. With swift  
wing,  
O'er land and sea, imagination roams ;  
Or truth, divinely breaking on his mind,  
Elates his being, and unfolds his powers ;  
Or in his breast heroic virtue burns.  
The touch of kindred too, and love, he feels ;  
The modest eye, whose beams on his alone 1340  
Ecstatic shine ; the little strong embrace  
Of prattling children, twined around his neck,  
And emulous to please him, calling forth  
The fond parental soul. Nor purpose gay,  
Amusement, dance, or song, he sternly scorns :  
For happiness and true philosophy  
Are of the social still, and smiling kind.  
This is the life which those who fret in guilt,  
And guilty cities, never knew ; the life,  
Led by primeval ages, uncorrupt, 1350  
When angels dwelt, and God Himself, with man !

O nature ! all-sufficient ! over all !  
Enrich me with the knowledge of thy works ;  
Snatch me to heaven ; thy rolling wonders there,  
World beyond world, in infinite extent,  
Profusely scattered o'er the blue immense,  
Show me ; their motions, periods, and their laws  
Give me to scan ; through the disclosing deep  
Light my blind way : the mineral strata there ;  
Thrust, blooming, thence the vegetable world ; 1360  
O'er that the rising system, more complex,  
Of animals ; and, higher still, the mind,  
The varied scene of quick-compounded thought,  
And where the mixing passions endless shift ;  
These ever open to my ravished eye :  
A search, the flight of time can ne'er exhaust !  
But if to that unequal ; if the blood,  
In sluggish streams about my heart, forbid  
That best ambition ; under closing shades,  
Inglorious, lay me by the lowly brook, 1370  
And whisper to my dreams. From Thee begin,  
Dwell all on Thee, with Thee conclude my song ;  
And let me never, never stray from Thee !





# WINTER

## THE ARGUMENT

THE subject proposed. Address to the Earl of Wilmington. First approach of Winter. According to the natural course of the season, various storms described. Rain. Wind. Snow. The driving of the snows: a man perishing among them; whence reflections on the wants and miseries of human life. The wolves descending from the Alps and Apennines. A winter evening described, as spent by philosophers; by the country people; in the city. Frost. A view of Winter within the polar circle. A thaw. The whole concluding with moral reflections on a future state.

## WINTER

SEE, Winter comes, to rule the varied year,  
Sullen and sad, with all his rising train—  
Vapours, and clouds, and storms. Be these my theme,  
These that exalt the soul to solemn thought  
And heavenly musing. Welcome, kindred glooms! *some  
pleasure*  
Congenial horrors, hail! with frequent foot,  
Pleased have I, in my cheerful morn of life,  
When nursed by careless solitude I lived,  
And sung of nature with unceasing joy  
Pleased have I wandered through your rough do-  
main ; 10

Trod the pure virgin-snows, myself as pure ;  
Heard the winds roar, and the big torrent burst ;  
Or seen the deep-fermenting tempest brewed  
In the grim evening-sky. Thus passed the time,  
Till, through the lucid chambers of the south,  
Looked out the joyous Spring ; looked out, and smiled.

To thee, the patron of this first essay,  
The muse, O Wilmington ! renews her song.  
Since has she rounded the revolving year :  
Skimmed the gay Spring ; on eagle-pinions borne, 20  
Attempted through the Summer blaze to rise ;  
Then swept o'er Autumn with the shadowy gale ;  
And now among the wintry clouds again,  
Rolled in the doubling storm, she tries to soar ;  
To swell her note with all the rushing winds ;  
To suit her sounding cadence to the floods ;

As is her theme, her numbers wildly great.  
 Thrice happy, could she fill thy judging ear  
 With bold description, and with manly thought.  
 Nor art thou skilled in awful schemes alone, 30  
 And how to make a mighty people thrive ;  
 But equal goodness, sound integrity,  
 A firm, unshaken, uncorrupted soul,  
 Amid a sliding age, and burning strong,  
 Not vainly blazing, for thy country's weal :  
 A steady spirit, regularly free.  
 These, each exalting each, the statesman light  
 Into the patriot ; these, the public hope  
 And eye to thee converting, bid the muse  
 Record what envy dares not flattery call. 40

Now, when the cheerless empire of the sky  
 To Capricorn the Centaur-Archer yields,  
 And fierce Aquarius stains the ~~inverted year~~, *Winter*  
 Hung o'er the farthest verge of heaven, the sun  
 Scarce spreads o'er ether the dejected day.  
 Faint are his gleams, and ineffectual shoot  
 His struggling rays, in horizontal lines,  
 Through the thick air ; as, clothed in cloudy storm,  
 Weak, wan, and broad, he skirts the southern sky ;  
 And, soon-descending, to the long dark night, 50  
 Wide-shading all, the prostrate world resigns.  
 Nor is the night unwished ; while vital heat,  
 Light, life, and joy, the dubious day forsake.  
 Meantime, in sable cincture, shadows vast,  
 Deep-tinged and damp, and congregated clouds,  
 And all the vapoury turbulence of heaven,  
 Involve the face of things. Thus Winter falls,  
 A heavy gloom oppressive o'er the world,  
 Through nature shedding influence malign,  
 And rouses up the seeds of dark disease.  
 60  
 ✓ The soul of man dies in him, loathing life,  
 And black with more than melancholy views.



The cattle droop ; and o'er the furrowed land,  
 Fresh from the plough, the dun-discoloured flocks,  
 Untended spreading, crop the wholesome root.  
 Along the woods, along the moorish fens,  
 Sighs the sad genius of the coming storm ;  
 And up among the loose disjointed cliffs,  
 And fractured mountains wild, the brawling brook  
 And cave, presageful, send a hollow moan,  
 Resounding long in listening fancy's ear.

70

## PERSONIFICATION AS GOD

Then comes the father of the tempest forth,  
 Wrapped in black glooms. First, joyless rains obscure  
 Drive through the mingling skies with vapour foul,  
 Dash on the mountain's brow, and shake the woods  
 That grumbling wave below. The unsightly plain  
 Lies a brown deluge ; as the low-bent clouds  
 Pour flood on flood, yet unexhausted still  
 Combine, and, deepening into night, shut up  
 The day's fair face. The wanderers of heaven,  
 Each to his home, retire ; save those that love  
 To take their pastime in the troubled air,  
 Or skimming flutter round the dimply pool.  
 The cattle from the untasted fields return,  
 And ask, with meaning low, their wonted stalls ;  
 Or ruminate in the contiguous shade.  
 Thither the household feathery people crowd—  
 The crested cock, with all his female train,  
 Pensive and dripping ; while the cottage hind  
 Hangs o'er the enlivening blaze, and taleful there  
 Recounts his simple frolic : much he talks,  
 And much he laughs, nor recks the storm that blows  
 Without, and rattles on his humble roof.

80

90

Wide o'er the brim, with many a torrent swelled,  
 And the mixed ruin of its banks o'erspread,  
 At last the roused-up river pours along.

Resistless, roaring, dreadful, down it comes  
 From the rude mountain and the mossy wild,  
 Tumbling through rocks abrupt, and sounding far ;  
 Then o'er the sanded valley floating spreads, 100  
 Calm, ~~sluggish, silent~~ ; till, again constrained  
 Between two meeting hills, it bursts a way,  
 Where rocks and woods o'erhang the turbid stream ;  
 There, gathering triple force, rapid, and deep,  
 It boils, and wheels, and foams, and thunders through.

Nature ! great parent ! whose unceasing hand  
 Rolls round the seasons of the changeful year,  
 How mighty, how majestic, are thy works !  
 With what a pleasing dread they swell the soul  
 That sees astonished, and astonished sings ! 110  
 Ye too, ye winds ! that now begin to blow  
 With boisterous sweep, I raise my voice to you.  
 Where are your stores, ye powerful beings ! say,  
 Where your aërial magazines, reserved  
 To swell the brooding terrors of the storm ?  
 In what far-distant region of the sky,  
 Hushed in deep silence, sleep you when 'tis calm ?

When from the pallid sky the sun descends,  
 With many a spot, that o'er his glaring orb  
 Uncertain wanders, stained ; red fiery streaks 120  
 Begin to flush around. The reeling clouds  
 Stagger with dizzy poise, as doubting yet  
 Which master to obey ; while rising slow,  
 Blank, in the leaden-coloured east, the moon  
 Wears a wan circle round her blunted horns.  
 Seen through the turbid, fluctuating air,  
 The stars obtuse emit a shivering ray ;  
 Or frequent seem to shoot athwart the gloom,  
 And long behind them trail the whitening blaze.  
 Snatched in short eddies, plays the withered leaf ; 130  
 And on the flood the dancing feather floats.

With broadened nostrils to the sky upturned,  
The conscious heifer snuffs the stormy gale.  
E'en as the matron, at her nightly task,  
With pensive labour draws the flaxen thread,  
The wasted taper and the crackling flame  
Foretell the blast. But chief the plummy race,  
The tenants of the sky, its changes speak.  
Retiring from the downs, where all day long  
They picked their scanty fare, a blackening train 140  
Of clamorous rooks thick-urge their weary flight,  
And seek the closing shelter of the grove.  
Assiduous, in his bower, the wailing owl  
Plies his sad song. The cormorant on high  
Wheels from the deep, and screams along the land.  
Loud shrieks the soaring hern; and with wild wing  
The circling sea-fowl cleave the flaky clouds.  
Ocean, unequal pressed, with broken tide  
And blind commotion heaves; while from the shore, 150  
Ate into caverns by the restless wave,  
And forest-rustling mountain, comes a voice,  
That, solemn-sounding, bids the world prepare.  
Then issues forth the storm with sudden burst  
And hurls the whole precipitated air  
Down in a torrent. On the passive main  
Descends the ethereal force, and with strong gust  
Turns from its bottom the discoloured deep.  
Through the black night that sits immense around,  
Lashed into foam, the fierce conflicting brine  
Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn. 160  
Meantime the mountain billows, to the clouds  
In dreadful tumult swelled, surge above surge,  
Burst into chaos with tremendous roar,  
And anchored navies from their stations drive,  
Wild as the winds across the howling waste  
Of mighty waters: now the inflated wave  
Straining they scale, and now impetuous shoot  
Into the secret chambers of the deep,

The wintry Baltic thundering o'er their head.  
 Emerging thence again, before the breath 170  
 Of full-exerted heaven they wing their course,  
 And dart on distant coasts ; if some sharp rock  
 Or shoal insidious break not their career,  
 And in loose fragments fling them floating round.

Nor less at land the loosened tempest reigns.  
 The mountain thunders, and its sturdy sons  
 Stoop to the bottom of the rocks they shade.  
 Lone on the midnight steep, and all aghast,  
 The dark wayfaring stranger breathless toils,  
 And, often falling, climbs against the blast. 180

Low waves the rooted forest, vexed, and sheds  
 What of its tarnished honours yet remain.  
 Dashed down and scattered, by the tearing wind's  
Assiduous fury, its gigantic limbs.

Thus, struggling through the dissipated grove,  
 The whirling tempest raves along the plain ;  
 And on the cottage thatched or lordly roof  
 Keen-fastening, shakes them to the solid base.  
 Sleep, frightened, flies ; and, round the rocking dome,  
 For entrance eager, howls the savage blast. 190  
 Then too, they say, through all the burdened air,  
 Long groans are heard, shrill sounds, and distant sighs,  
 That, uttered by the demon of the night,  
 Warn the devoted wretch of woe and death.

Huge uproar lords it wide. The clouds, commixed  
 With stars swift-gliding, sweep along the sky.  
 All nature reels : till nature's King, who oft  
 Amid tempestuous darkness dwells alone,  
 And on the wings of the careering wind  
 Walks dreadfully serene, commands a calm ; 200  
 Then straight air, sea, and earth, are hushed at once.

As yet 'tis midnight deep. The weary clouds,  
 Slow-meeting, mingle into solid gloom.



Now, while the drowsy world lies lost in sleep,  
 Let me associate with the serious night  
 And contemplation, her sedate compeer.  
 Let me shake off the intrusive cares of day,  
 And lay the meddling senses all aside.

Where now, ye lying vanities of life !  
 Ye ever-tempting, ever-cheating train ! 210  
 Where are you now, and what is your amount ?  
 Vexation, disappointment, and remorse :  
 Sad, sickening thought ! And yet deluded man,  
 A scene of crude disjointed visions past  
 And broken slumbers, rises, still resolved  
 With new-flushed hopes, to run the giddy round.

Father of light and life, thou Good Supreme !  
 O teach me what is good ! Teach me Thyself !  
 Save me from folly, vanity, and vice,  
 From every low pursuit ; and feed my soul 220  
 With knowledge, conscious peace, and virtue pure :  
 Sacred, substantial, never-fading bliss !

The keener tempests come ; and, fuming dun,  
 From all the livid east, or piercing north,  
 Thick clouds ascend ; in whose capacious womb  
 A vapoury deluge lies, to snow congealed.  
 Heavy they roll their fleecy world along,  
 And the sky saddens with the gathered storm.  
 Through the hushed air the whitening shower descends,  
 At first thin-wavering ; till at last the flakes 230  
 Fall broad, and wide, and fast, dimming the day  
 With a continual flow. The cherished fields  
 Put on their winter robe of purest white.  
 'Tis brightness all, save where the new snow melts  
 Along the mazy current. Low, the woods  
 Bow their hoar head ; and, ere the languid sun,  
 Faint from the west, emits his evening ray,



Earth's universal face, deep-hid and chill,  
 Is one wild dazzling waste, that buries wide  
 3rd \* The works of man. Drooping, the labourer-ox 240  
 Stands covered o'er with snow, and then demands  
 The fruit of all his toil. The fowls of heaven,  
 Tamed by the cruel season, crowd around  
 The winnowing store, and claim the little boon  
 Which providence assigns them. One alone,  
 The redbreast, sacred to the household gods,  
 Wisely regardful of the embroiling sky,  
 In joyless fields and thorny thickets leaves  
 His shivering mates, and pays to trusted man  
 His annual visit. | Half-afraid, he first 250  
 Against the window beats ; then brisk alights  
 On the warm hearth ; then, hopping o'er the floor,  
 Eyes all the smiling family askance,  
 And pecks, and starts, and wonders where he is ;  
 Till, more familiar grown, the table-crumbs  
 Attract his slender feet. | The foodless wilds  
 Pour forth their brown inhabitants. The hare,  
 Though timorous of heart, and hard beset  
 By death in various forms, dark snares, and dogs,  
 And more un pitying men, the garden seeks, *Angled*  
 Urged on by fearless want. The bleating kind *260*  
 Eye the bleak heaven, and next the glistening earth, *high*  
 With looks of dumb despair ; then, sad-dispersed, *from*  
 Dig for the withered herb through heaps of snow. *nature*

Now, shepherds, to your helpless charge be kind :  
 Baffle the raging year, and fill their pens  
 With food at will ; lodge them below the storm,  
 And watch them strict : for, from the bellowing east,  
 In this dire season, oft the whirlwind's wing  
 Sweeps up the burden of whole wintry plains 270  
 In one wide waft, and o'er the hapless flocks,  
 Hid in the hollow of two neighbouring hills,  
 The billowy tempest, 'whelms : till, upward urged,

## WINTER

143

✓✓ The valley to a shining mountain swells,  
Tipped with a wreath high-curling in the sky.

As thus the snows arise, and, foul and fierce,  
All Winter drives along the darkened air,  
In his own loose-revolving fields, the swain  
Disastered stands ; sees other hills ascend,  
Of unknown joyless brow ; and other scenes,  
Of horrid prospect, shag the trackless plain ;  
Nor finds the river, nor the forest, hid  
Beneath the formless wild ; but wanders on  
From hill to dale, still more and more astray  
Impatient flouncing through the drifted heaps.  
Stung with the thoughts of home, the thoughts of  
home

Rush on his nerves, and call their vigour forth  
In many a vain attempt. How sinks his soul !  
What black despair, what horror fills his heart !  
When for the dusky spot, which fancy feigned  
His tufted cottage, rising through the snow,  
He meets the roughness of the middle waste,  
Far from the track and blessed abode of man ;  
While round him night resistless closes fast,  
And every tempest, howling o'er his head,  
Renders the savage wilderness more wild.  
Then throng the busy shapes into his mind,  
Of covered pits, unfathomably deep,  
A dire descent, beyond the power of frost ;  
Of faithless bogs ; of precipices huge,  
Smoothed up with snow ; and, what is land unknown,  
What water, of the still unfrozen spring,  
In the loose marsh, or solitary lake,  
Where the fresh fountain from the bottom boils.  
These check his fearful steps ; and down he sinks,  
Beneath the shelter of the shapeless drift,  
Thinking o'er all the bitterness of death,  
Mixed with the tender anguish nature shoots

GRIFFITHS  
K. 143

280  
more  
more  
more  
more

290

300

Through the wrung bosom of the dying man :  
His wife, his children, and his friends unseen. 310  
In vain for him the officious wife prepares  
The fire fair-blazing, and the vestment warm ;  
In vain his little children, peeping out  
Into the mingling storm, demand their sire,  
With tears of artless innocence. Alas !  
Nor wife nor children more shall he behold,  
Nor friends, nor sacred home. On every nerve  
The deadly Winter seizes ; shuts up sense ;  
And, o'er his inmost vitals creeping cold,  
Lays him along the snows, a stiffened corse, 320  
Stretched out, and bleaching in the northern blast.

Ah ! little think the gay licentious proud,  
Whom pleasure, power, and affluence surround ;  
They, who their thoughtless hours in giddy mirth,  
And wanton, often cruel, riot waste ;  
Ah ! little think they, while they dance along,  
How many feel, this very moment, death  
And all the sad variety of pain.  
How many sink in the devouring flood,  
Or more devouring flame. How many bleed, 330  
By shameful variance betwixt man and man.  
How many pine in want, and dungeon-glooms,  
Shut from the common air and common use  
Of their own limbs. How many drink the cup  
Of baleful grief, or eat the bitter bread  
Of misery. Sore pierced by wintry winds,  
How many shrink into the sordid hut  
Of cheerless poverty. How many shake  
With all the fiercer tortures of the mind,  
Unbounded passion, madness, guilt, remorse ; 340  
Whence tumbled' headlong from the height of life,  
They furnish matter for the tragic muse.  
E'en in the vale, where wisdom loves to dwell,  
With friendship, peace, and contemplation joined,

How many, racked with honest passions, droop  
 In deep retired distress. How many stand  
 Around the death-bed of their dearest friends,  
 And point the parting anguish. Thought fond man  
 Of these, and all the thousand nameless ills  
 That one incessant struggle render life, 350  
 One scene of toil, of suffering, and of fate,  
 Vice in his high career would stand appalled,  
 And heedless rambling impulse learn to think ;  
 The conscious heart of charity would warm,  
 And her wide wish benevolence dilate ;  
 The social tear would rise, the social sigh,  
 And into clear perfection, gradual bliss,  
 Refining still, the social passions work.

And here can I forget the generous band,  
 Who, touched with human woe, redressive searched 360  
 Into the horrors of the gloomy jail ?  
 Unpitied, and unheard, where misery moans ;  
 Where sickness pines ; where thirst and hunger burn ;  
 And poor misfortune feels the lash of vice.  
 While in the land of liberty, the land  
 Whose every street and public meeting glow  
 With open freedom, little tyrants raged ;  
 Snatched the lean morsel from the starving mouth ;  
 Tore from cold wintry limbs the tattered weed ;  
 Even robbed them of the last of comforts, sleep ; 370  
 The free-born Briton to the dungeon chained,  
 Or, as the lust of cruelty prevailed,  
 At pleasure marked him with inglorious stripes ;  
 And crushed out lives, by secret barbarous ways,  
 That for their country would have toiled, or bled.  
 O great design ! if executed well,  
 With patient care, and wisdom-tempered zeal.  
 Ye sons of mercy ! yet resume the search ;  
 Drag forth the legal monsters into light,  
 Wrench from their hands oppression's iron rod, 380



And bid the cruel feel the pains they give.  
 Much still untouched remains ; in this rank age  
 Much is the patriot's weeding hand required.  
 The toils of law (what dark insidious men  
 Have cumbrous added to perplex the truth,  
 And lengthen simple justice into trade)  
 How glorious were the day that saw these broke,  
 And every man within the reach of right !

*Wolves  
to  
doze*  
 By wintry famine roused, from all the tract  
 Of horrid mountains which the shining Alps, 390  
 And wavy Apennines, and Pyrenees  
 Branch out stupendous into distant lands,  
 Cruel as death, and hungry as the grave,  
 Burning for blood, bony, and gaunt, and grim,  
 Assembling wolves in raging troops descend ;  
 And, pouring o'er the country, bear along,  
 Keen as the north-wind sweeps the glossy snow,  
 All as their prize. They fasten on the steed,  
 Press him to earth, and pierce his mighty heart.  
 Nor can the bull his awful front defend, 400  
 Or shake the murdering savages away.  
 Rapacious, at the mother's throat they fly,  
 And tear the screaming infant from her breast.  
 The godlike face of man avails him naught.  
 Even beauty, force divine, at whose bright glance  
 The generous lion stands in softened gaze,  
 Here bleeds, a hapless undistinguished prey.  
 But if, apprized of the severe attack,  
 The country be shut up, lured by the scent,  
 On churchyards drear (inhuman to relate !) 410  
 The disappointed prowlers fall, and dig *wolves*  
 The shrouded body from the grave ; o'er which,  
 Mixed with foul shades and frightened ghosts, they howl.

Among those hilly regions, where, embraced  
 In peaceful vales, the happy Grisons dwell,



Of, rushing sudden from the loaded cliffs,  
 Mountains of snow their gathering terrors roll.  
 From steep to steep, loud-thundering, down they  
 come,

A wintry waste in dire commotion all ;  
 And herds, and flocks, and travellers, and swains, 420  
 And sometimes whole brigades of marching troops,  
 Or hamlets sleeping in the dead of night,  
 Are deep beneath the smothering ruin 'whelmed. *1. 17 18 19*

Now, all amid the rigours of the year,  
 In the wild depth of Winter, while, without,  
 The ceaseless winds blow ice, be my retreat  
 Between the groaning forest and the shore,  
 Beat by the boundless multitude of waves,  
 A rural, sheltered, solitary scene ;  
 Where ruddy fire and beaming tapers join *philosophy* 430  
 To cheer the gloom. There, studious, let me sit,  
 And hold high converse with the mighty dead ;  
 Sages of ancient time, as gods revered,  
 As gods beneficent, who blessed mankind  
 With arts and arms, and humanized a world.  
 Roused at the inspiring thought, I throw aside  
 The long-lived volume, and, deep-musing, hail  
 The sacred shades, that, slowly rising, pass  
 Before my wondering eyes. First Socrates,  
 Who, firmly good in a corrupted state, 440  
 Against the rage of tyrants single stood,  
 Invincible ; calm reason's holy law,  
 That Voice of God within the attentive mind,  
 Obeying, fearless, or in life, or death :  
 Great moral teacher, wisest of mankind !  
 Solon the next, who built his common-weal  
 On equity's wide base ; by tender laws  
 A lively people curbing, yet, undamped,  
 Preserving still that quick peculiar fire,  
 Whence in the laurelled field of finer arts 450

And of bold freedom, they unequalled shone—  
 The pride of smiling Greece, and human-kind.  
 Lycurgus then, who bowed beneath the force  
 Of strictest discipline, severely wise,  
 All human passions. Following him, I see,  
 As at Thermopylæ he glorious fell,  
 The firm devoted chief, who proved by deeds  
 The hardest lesson which the other taught.  
 Then Aristides lifts his honest front ;  
 Spotless of heart, to whom the unflattering voice 460  
 Of freedom gave the noblest name of Just ;  
 In pure majestic poverty revered ;  
 Who, even his glory to his country's weal  
 Submitting, swelled a haughty rival's fame,  
 Reared by his care, of softer ray appears  
 Cimon, sweet-souled ; whose genius, rising strong,  
 Shook off the load of young debauch ; abroad  
 The scourge of Persian pride, at home the friend  
 Of every worth and every splendid art ;  
 Modest, and simple, in the pomp of wealth. 470  
 Then the last worthies of declining Greece,  
 Late-called to glory, in unequal times,  
 Pensive, appear. The fair Corinthian boast,  
 Timoleon, tempered happy, mild, and firm,  
 Who wept the brother while the tyrant bled,  
 And, equal to the best, the Theban pair,  
 Whose virtues, in heroic concord joined,  
 Their country raised to freedom, empire, fame.  
 He too, with whom Athenian honour sunk,  
 And left a mass of solid lees behind : 480  
 Phocion the Good ; in public life severe,  
 To virtue still inexorably firm ;  
 But when, beneath his low illustrious roof,  
 Sweet peace and happy wisdom smoothed his brow,  
 Not friendship softer was, nor love more kind.  
 And he, the last of old Lycurgus' sons,  
 The generous victim to that vain attempt

brother  
 was by name

To save a rotten state, Agis, who saw  
 Even Sparta's self to servile avarice sunk.  
 The two Achæan heroes close the train : 490  
 Aratus, who awhile relumed the soul  
 Of fondly lingering liberty in Greece ;  
 And he her darling as her latest hope,  
 The gallant Philopœmen, who to arms  
 Turned the luxurious pomp he could not cure :  
 Or, toiling in his farm, a simple swain ;  
 Or, bold and skilful, thundering in the field.

Of rougher front, a mighty people come :  
 A race of heroes in those virtuous times  
 Which knew no stain, save that with partial flame 500  
 Their dearest country they too fondly loved.  
 Her better founder first, the light of Rome,  
 Numa, who softened her rapacious sons ;  
 Servius the king, who laid the solid base  
 On which o'er earth the vast republic spread.  
 Then the great consuls venerable rise.  
 The public father who the private quelled,  
 As on the dread tribunal sternly sad.  
 He, whom his thankless country could not lose,  
 Camillus, only vengeful to her foes, 510  
 Fabricius, scorner of all-conquering gold ;  
 And Cincinnatus, awful from the plough.  
 Thy willing victim, Carthage, bursting loose  
 From all that pleading nature could oppose,  
 From a whole city's tears, by rigid faith  
 Imperious called, and honour's dire command.  
 Scipio, the gentle chief, humanely brave,  
 Who soon the race of spotless glory ran,  
 And, warm in youth, to the poetic shade  
 With friendship and philosophy retired. 520  
 Tully, whose powerful eloquence a while  
 Restrained the rapid fate of rushing Rome.  
 Unconquered Cato, virtuous in extreme.

And thou, unhappy Brutus, kind of heart,  
 Whose steady arm, by awful virtue urged,  
 Lifted the Roman steel against thy friend.  
 Thousands, besides, the tribute of a verse  
 Demand ; but who can count the stars of heaven ?  
 Who sing their influence on this lower world ?

Behold who yonder comes in sober state, 530  
 Fair, mild, and strong, as is a vernal sun !  
 'Tis Phœbus' self, or else the Mantuan Swain.  
 Great Homer too appears, of daring wing,  
 Parent of song ; and, equal by his side,  
 The British muse : joined hand in hand they walk,  
 Darkling, full up the middle steep to fame.  
 Nor absent are those shades, whose skilful touch  
 Pathetic drew the impassioned heart, and charmed  
 Transported Athens with the moral scene ;  
 Nor those who, tuneful, waked the enchanting lyre. 540

First of your kind, society divine !  
 Still visit thus my nights, for you reserved,  
 And mount my soaring soul to thoughts like yours.  
 Silence, thou lonely power ! The door be thine ;  
 See on the hallowed hour that none intrude,  
 Save a few chosen friends, who sometimes deign  
 To bless my humble roof, with sense refined,  
 Learning digested well, exalted faith,  
 Unstudied wit, and humour ever gay.  
 Or from the muses' hill will Pope descend, 550  
 To raise the sacred hour, to bid it smile,  
 And with the social spirit warm the heart ?  
 For though not sweeter his own Homer sings,  
 Yet is his life the more endearing song.

Where art thou, Hammond : thou, the darling pride,  
 The friend and lover of the tuneful throng ?  
 Ah ! why, dear youth, in all the blooming prime

Of vernal genius, where, disclosing fast,  
 Each active worth, each manly virtue lay,  
 Why wert thou ravished from our hope so soon? 560  
 What now avails that noble thirst of fame  
 Which stung thy fervent breast; that treasured store  
 Of knowledge early gained; that eager zeal  
 To serve thy country, glowing in the band  
 Of youthful patriots, who sustain her name?  
 What now, alas! that life-diffusing charm  
 Of sprightly wit; that rapture for the muse;  
 That heart of friendship; and that soul of joy,  
 Which bade with softest light thy virtues smile?  
 Ah! only showed to check our fond pursuits, 570  
 And teach our humbled hopes that life is vain.

*historians*  
 Thus in some deep retirement would I pass  
 The winter-glooms, with friends of pliant soul,  
 Or blithe, or solemn, as the theme inspired:  
 With them would search if nature's boundless frame  
 Was called, late-rising from the void of night,  
 Or sprung eternal from the Eternal Mind:  
 Its life, its laws, its progress, and its end.  
 Hence larger prospects of the beauteous whole  
 Would, gradual, open on our opening minds; 580  
 And each diffusive harmony unite  
 In full perfection, to the astonished eye.  
 Then would we try to scan the moral world,  
 Which, though to us it seems embroiled, moves on  
 In higher order; fitted and impelled  
 By wisdom's finest hand, and issuing all  
 In general good. The sage historic muse  
 Should next conduct us through the deeps of time:  
 Show us how empire grew, declined, and fell,  
 In scattered states; what makes the nations smile, 590  
 Improves their soil, and gives them double suns;  
 And why they pine beneath the brightest skies,  
 In nature's richest lap. As thus we talked,

✓ NATIONS  
 FALL AS  
 WEIL  
 AS  
 RISE



Our hearts would burn within us, would inhale  
 That portion of divinity, that ray  
 Of purest heaven, which lights the public soul  
 Of patriots and of heroes. But if doomed,  
 In powerless humble fortune, to repress  
 These ardent risings of the kindling soul,  
 Then, even superior to ambition, we 600  
 Would learn the private virtues : how to glide  
 Through shades and plains, along the smoothest stream  
 Of rural life ; or, snatched away by hope,  
 Through the dim spaces of futurity,  
 With earnest eye anticipate those scenes  
 Of happiness and wonder, where the mind,  
 In endless growth and infinite ascent,  
 Rises from state to state, and world to world.  
 But, when with these the serious thought is foiled,  
 We, shifting for relief, would play the shapes 610  
 Of frolic fancy, and incessant form  
 Those rapid pictures, that assembled train  
 Of fleet ideas, never joined before,  
 Whence lively wit excites to gay surprise ;  
 Or folly-painting humour, grave himself,  
 Calls laughter forth, deep-shaking every nerve.

*rustic*  
 Meantime the village rouses up the fire ;  
 While well attested, and as well believed,  
 Heard solemn, goes the goblin story round,  
 Till superstitious horror creeps o'er all. 620  
 Or, frequent in the sounding hall, they wake  
 The rural gambol. Rustic mirth goes round ;  
 The simple joke that takes the shepherd's heart,  
 Easily pleased ; the long loud laugh, sincere ;  
 The kiss, snatched hasty from the side-long maid,  
 On purpose guardless, or pretending sleep ;  
 The leap, the slap, the haul ; and, shook to notes  
 Of native music, the respondent dance.  
 Thus jocund fleets with them the winter night. 7

The city swarms intense. The public haunt, 630  
 Full of each theme, and warm with mixed discourse,  
 Hums indistinct. The sons of riot flow  
 Down the loose stream of false enchanted joy,  
 To swift destruction. On the rankled soul  
 The gaming fury falls, and in one gulf  
 Of total ruin, honour, virtue, peace,  
 Friends, families, and fortune, headlong sink.  
 Up springs the dance along the lighted dome,  
 Mixed and evolved, a thousand sprightly ways.  
 The glittering court effuses every pomp ; 640  
 The circle deepens ; beamed from gaudy robes,  
 Tapers, and sparkling gems, and radiant eyes,  
 A soft effulgence o'er the palace waves :  
 While, a gay insect in his summer-shine,  
 The fop, light-fluttering, spreads his mealy wings.

Dread o'er the scene, the ghost of Hamlet stalks ;  
 Othello rages ; poor Monimia mourns ; ✓  
 And Belvidera pours her soul in love.  
 Terror alarms the breast ; the comely tear  
 Steals o'er the cheek ; or else the comic muse 650  
 Holds to the world a picture of itself,  
 And raises sly the fair impartial laugh.  
 Sometimes she lifts her strain, and paints the scenes  
 Of beauteous life ; whate'er can deck mankind,  
 Or charm the heart, in generous Bevil showed.

O thou, whose wisdom, solid yet refined,  
 Whose patriot-virtues, and consummate skill  
 To touch the finer springs that move the world,  
 Joined to whate'er the Graces can bestow,  
 And all Apollo's animating fire, 660  
 Give thee, with pleasing dignity, to shine—  
 At once the guardian, ornament, and joy  
 Of polished life, permit the rural muse,  
 O Chesterfield ! to grace with thee her song.

Ere to the shades again she humbly flies,  
 Indulge her fond ambition, in thy train  
 (For every muse has in thy train a place)  
 To mark thy various full-accomplished mind :  
 To mark that spirit, which, with British scorn,  
 Rejects the allurements of corrupted power ; 670  
 That elegant politeness, which excels,  
 Even in the judgment of presumptuous France,  
 The boasted manners of her shining court ;  
 That wit, the vivid energy of sense,  
 The truth of nature, which, with Attic point  
 And kind well-tempered satire, smoothly keen,  
 Steals through the soul, and without pain corrects.  
 Or, rising thence with yet a brighter flame,  
 Oh ! let me hail thee on some glorious day,  
 When to the listening senate, ardent, crowd 680  
 Britannia's sons to hear her pleaded cause.  
 Then, dressed by thee, more amiably fair,  
 Truth the soft robe of mild persuasion wears.  
 Thou to assenting reason givest again  
 Her own enlightened thoughts. Called from the heart,  
 The obedient passions on thy voice attend,  
 And even reluctant party feels a while  
 Thy gracious power ; as through the varied maze  
 Of eloquence, now smooth, now quick, now strong,  
 Profound and clear, you roll the copious flood. 690

To thy loved haunt return, my happy muse :  
 For now, behold ! the joyous Winter days,  
 Frosty, succeed ; and through the blue serene,  
 For sight too fine, the ethereal nitre flies ;  
 Killing infectious damps, and the spent air  
 Storing afresh with elemental life.  
 Close crowds the shining atmosphere, and binds  
 Our strengthened bodies in its cold embrace,  
 Constringent ; feeds, and animates our blood ;  
 Refines our spirits through the new-strung nerves, 700

In swifter sallies darting to the brain  
 Where sits the soul, intense, collected, cool,  
 Bright as the skies, and as the season keen.  
 All nature feels the renovating force  
 Of Winter ; only to the thoughtless eye  
 In ruin seen. The frost-concocted glebe  
 Draws in abundant vegetable soul,  
 And gathers vigour for the coming year ;  
 A stronger glow sits on the lively cheek  
 Of ruddy fire ; and luculent along  
 The purer rivers flow : their sullen deeps,  
 Transparent, open to the shepherd's gaze,  
 And murmur hoarser at the fixing frost.

710

What art thou, frost, and whence are thy keen stores  
 Derived, thou secret all-invading power,  
 Whom even the illusive fluid cannot fly ?  
 Is not thy potent energy, unseen,  
 Myriads of little salts, or hooked, or shaped  
 Like double wedges, and diffused, immense,  
 Through water, earth, and ether ? Hence at eve, 720  
 Steamed eager from the red horizon round,  
 With the fierce rage of Winter deep suffused,  
 An icy gale, oft shifting, o'er the pool  
 Breathes a blue film, and in its mid career  
 Arrests the bickering stream. The loosened ice,  
 Let down the flood and half dissolved by day,  
 Rustles no more ; but to the sedgy bank  
 Fast grows, or gathers round the pointed stone,  
 A crystal pavement, by the breath of heaven  
 Cemented firm ; till, seized from shore to shore,  
 The whole imprisoned river growls below. 730  
 Loud rings the frozen earth, and, hard, reflects  
 A double noise ; while, at his evening watch,  
 The village dog deters the nightly thief ;  
 The heifer lows ; the distant water-fall  
 Swells in the breeze ; and, with the hasty tread

Of traveller, the hollow-sounding plain  
 Shakes from afar. The full ethereal round,  
 Infinite worlds disclosing to the view,  
 Shines out intensely keen, and, all one cope 740  
 Of starry glitter, glows from pole to pole.  
 From pole to pole the rigid influence falls,  
 Through the still night, incessant, heavy, strong,  
 And seizes nature fast. It freezes on ;  
 Till morn, late-rising o'er the drooping world,  
 Lifts her pale eye unjoyous. Then appears  
 The various labour of the silent night :  
 Prone from the dripping eave, and dumb cascade,  
 Whose idle torrents only seem to roar,  
 The pendant icicle ; the frost-work fair, 750  
 Where transient hues, and fancied figures rise ;  
 Wide-spouted o'er the hill, the frozen brook,  
 A livid tract, cold-gleaming on the morn ;  
 The forest bent beneath the plummy wave ;  
 And by the frost refined the whiter snow,  
 Incrusted hard, and sounding to the tread  
 Of early shepherd, as he pensive seeks  
 His pining flock, or from the mountain top,  
 Pleased with the slippery surface, swift descends.

On blithesome frolics bent,  <sup>youthful fellows</sup> the youthful swains, 760  
 While every work of man is laid at rest,  
 Fond o'er the river crowd, in various sport  
 And revelry dissolved ; where mixing glad,  
 Happiest of all the train ! the raptured boy  
 Lashes the whirling top. Or, where the Rhine  
 Branched out in many a long canal extends,  
 From every province swarming, void of care,  
 Batavia rushes forth ; and, as they sweep,  
 On sounding skates, a thousand different ways,  
 In circling poise, swift as the winds, along, 770  
 The then gay land is maddened all to joy.  
 Nor less the northern courts, wide o'er the snow,



Pour a new pomp. Eager, on rapid sleds,  
 Their vigorous youth in bold contention wheel  
 The long-resounding course. Meantime, to raise  
 The manly strife, with highly blooming charms,  
 Flushed by the season, Scandinavia's dames,  
 Or Russia's buxom daughters, glow around.

Pure, quick, and sportful, is the wholesome day ;  
 But soon elapsed. The horizontal sun, 780  
 Broad o'er the south, hangs at his utmost noon ;  
 And, ineffectual, strikes the gelid cliff.  
 His azure gloss the mountain still maintains,  
 Nor feels the feeble touch. Perhaps the vale  
 Relents awhile to the reflected ray ;  
 Or from the forest falls the clustered snow,  
 Myriads of gems, that in the waving gleam  
 Gay-twinkle as they scatter. Thick around  
 Thunders the sport of those who, with the gun, 790  
 And dog impatient bounding at the shot,  
 Worse than the season, desolate the fields ;  
 And, adding to the ruins of the year,  
 Distress the footed or the feathered game.

But what is this ? Our infant Winter sinks,  
 Divested of his grandeur, should our eye  
 Astonished shoot into the frigid zone ;  
 Where, for relentless months, continual night  
 Holds o'er the glittering waste her starry reign.

There, through the prison of unbounded wilds,  
 Barred by the hand of nature from escape, 800  
 Wide roams the Russian exile. Nought around  
 Strikes his sad eye, but deserts lost in snow,  
 And heavy-loaded groves, and solid floods,  
 That stretch, athwart the solitary vast,  
 Their icy horrors to the frozen main ;  
 And cheerless towns far distant, never blessed,  
 Save when its annual course the caravan

Bends to the golden coast of rich Cathay,  
 With news of human-kind. Yet there life glows ;  
 Yet cherished there, beneath the shining waste, 810  
 The furry nations harbour : tipped with jet,  
 Fair ermines, spotless as the snows they press ;  
 Sables, of glossy black ; and dark-embrowned,  
 Or beauteous freaked with many a mingled hue,  
 Thousands besides, the costly pride of courts.  
 There, warm together pressed, the trooping deer  
 Sleep on the new-fallen snows ; and, scarce his head  
 Raised o'er the heapy wreath, the branching elk  
 Lies slumbering sullen in the white abyss.  
 The ruthless hunter wants nor dogs nor toils, 820  
 Nor with the dread of sounding bows he drives  
 The fearful, flying race ; with ponderous clubs,  
 As, weak, against the mountain-heaps they push  
 Their beating breast in vain, and, piteous, bray,  
 He lays them quivering on the ensanguined snows,  
 And with loud shouts rejoicing bears them home.  
 There, through the piny forest half-absorbed,  
 Rough tenant of these shades, the shapeless bear,  
 With dangling ice all horrid, stalks forlorn ;  
 Slow-paced, and sourer as the storms increase, 830  
 He makes his bed beneath the inclement drift,  
 And, with stern patience, scorning weak complaint,  
 Hardens his heart against assailing want.

Wide o'er the spacious regions of the north,  
 That see Boötes urge his tardy wain,  
 A boisterous race, by frosty Caurus pierced,  
 Who little pleasure know and fear no pain,  
 Prolific swarm. They once relumed the flame  
 Of lost mankind in polished slavery sunk ;  
 Drove martial horde on horde, with dreadful sweep, 840  
 Resistless, rushing o'er the enfeebled south,  
 And gave the vanquished world another form.  
 Not such the sons of Lapland : wisely they

Despise the insensate barbarous trade of war ;  
They ask no more than simple nature gives ;  
They love their mountains, and enjoy their storms.  
No false desires, no pride-created wants. LAPLANDERS  
Disturb the peaceful current of their time ;  
And, through the restless ever-tortured maze  
Of pleasure, or ambition, bid it rage. 850  
Their reindeer form their riches. These their tents,  
Their robes, their beds, and all their homely wealth  
Supply, their wholesome fare, and cheerful cups.  
Obsequious at their call, the docile tribe  
Yield to the sled their necks, and whirl them swift  
O'er hill and dale, heaped into one expanse  
Of marbled snow, or far as eye can sweep  
With a blue crust of ice unbounded glazed.  
By dancing meteors then, that ceaseless shake  
A waving blaze refracted o'er the heavens, 860  
And vivid moons, and stars that keener play  
With double lustre from the radiant waste,  
Even in the depth of polar night, they find  
A wondrous day—enough to light the chase,  
Or guide their daring steps to Finland fairs.  
Wished Spring returns ; and, from the hazy south,  
While dim Aurora slowly moves before,  
The welcome sun, just verging up at first,  
By small degrees extends the swelling curve ;  
Till seen at last for gay rejoicing months, 870  
Still, round and round, his spiral course he winds,  
And as he nearly dips his flaming orb,  
Wheels up again, and re-ascends the sky.  
In that glad season, from the lakes and floods,  
Where pure Niemi's fairy mountains rise,  
And, fringed with roses, Tenglio rolls his stream,  
They draw the copious fry. With these, at eve,  
They, cheerful, loaded to their tents repair ;  
Where, all day long in useful cares employed,  
Their kind unblemished wives the fire prepare. 880

Thrice happy race ! by poverty secured  
 From legal plunder and rapacious power ;  
 In whom fell interest never yet has sown  
 The seeds of vice ; whose spotless swains ne'er knew  
 Injurious deed, nor, blasted by the breath  
 Of faithless love, their blooming daughters woe.

*NATURE'S  
NEBU-  
LAE  
WIPED*

Still pressing on, beyond Tornéa's lake,  
 And Hecla flaming through a waste of snow,  
 And farthest Greenland, to the pole itself,  
 Where, failing gradual, life at length goes out, 890  
 The muse expands her solitary flight ;  
 And, hovering o'er the wild stupendous scene,  
 Beholds new seas beneath another sky.  
 Throned in his palace of cerulean ice,  
 Here Winter holds his unrejoicing court ;  
 And through his airy hall the loud misrule  
 Of driving tempest is for ever heard.  
 Here the grim tyrant meditates his wrath ;  
 Here arms his winds with all-subduing frost ;  
 Moulds his fierce hail, and treasures up his snows, 900  
 With which he now oppresses half the globe.

*NATURE  
ANALOGOUS*

Thence winding eastward to the Tartar's coast,  
 She sweeps the howling margin of the main ;  
 Where, undissolving from the first of time,  
 Snows swell on snows amazing to the sky ;  
 And icy mountains high on mountains piled,  
 Seem to the shivering sailor from afar,  
 Shapeless and white, an atmosphere of clouds.  
 Projected huge and horrid, o'er the surge,  
 Alps frown on alps ; or, rushing hideous down, 910  
 As if old chaos was again returned,  
 Wide-rend the deep, and shake the solid pole.  
 Ocean itself no longer can resist ✓✓  
 The blinding fury ; but, in all its rage  
 Of tempest taken by the boundless frost,



Is many a fathom to the bottom chained,  
 And bid to roar no more : a bleak expanse,  
 Shagged o'er with wavy rocks, cheerless, and void  
 Of every life, that from the dreary months  
 Flies conscious southward. Miserable they !  
 Who, here entangled in the gathering ice,  
 Take their last look of the descending sun ;  
 While, full of death, and fierce with tenfold frost,  
 The long, long night, incumbent o'er their heads,  
 Falls horrible. Such was the Briton's fate,  
 As with first prow (what have not Britons dared !)  
 He for the passage sought, attempted since  
 So much in vain, and seeming to be shut  
 By jealous nature with eternal bars.  
 In these fell regions, in Arzina caught,  
 And to the stony deep his idle ship  
 Immediate sealed, he with his hapless crew,  
 Each full-exerted at his several task,  
 Froze into statues ; to the cordage glued  
 The sailor, and the pilot to the helm.

Hard by these shores, where scarce his freezing stream  
 Rolls the wild Oby, live the last of men,  
 And half-enlivened by the distant sun,  
 That rears and ripens man, as well as plants,  
 Here human nature wears its rudest form.  
 Deep from the piercing season sunk in caves,  
 Here by dull fires, and with unjoyous cheer,  
 They waste the tedious gloom. Immersed in furs  
 Doze the gross race. Nor sprightly jest, nor song,  
 Nor tenderness, they know ; nor aught of life,  
 Beyond the kindred bears that stalk without.  
 Till morn at length, her roses drooping all,  
 Sheds a long twilight brightening o'er their fields,  
 And calls the quivered savage to the chase.

What cannot active government perform,  
 New-moulding man ? Wide-stretching from these shores,



A people savage from remotest time,  
 A huge neglected empire, one vast mind,  
 By heaven inspired, from Gothic darkness called.  
 Immortal Peter, first of monarchs ! He  
 His stubborn country tamed, her rocks, her fens,  
 Her floods, her seas, her ill-submitting sons ;  
 And, while the fierce barbarian he subdued,  
 To more exalted soul he raised the man.  
 Ye shades of ancient heroes, ye who toiled 960  
 Through long successive ages to build up  
 A labouring plan of state, behold at once  
 The wonder done. Behold the matchless prince  
 Who left his native throne, where reigned till  
 then

A mighty shadow of unreal power,  
 Who greatly spurned the slothful pomp of courts ;  
 And roaming every land, in every port  
 His sceptre laid aside, with glorious hand  
 Unwearied plying the mechanic tool,  
 Gathered the seeds of trade, of useful arts, 970  
 Of civil wisdom, and of martial skill.  
 Charged with the stores of Europe home he goes.  
 Then cities rise amid the illumined waste ;  
 O'er joyless deserts smiles the rural reign ;  
 Far-distant flood to flood is social joined ;  
 The astonished Euxine hears the Baltic roar ;  
 Proud navies ride on seas that never foamed  
 With daring keel before ; and armies stretch  
 Each way their dazzling files, repressing here  
 The frantic Alexander of the north, 980  
 And awing there stern Othman's shrinking sons.  
 Sloth flies the land, and ignorance, and vice,  
 Of old dishonour proud : it glows around,  
 Taught by the royal hand that roused the whole,  
 One scene of arts, of arms, of rising trade :  
For what his wisdom planned, and power enforced,  
 More potent still, his great example showed.

Muttering the winds at eve, with blunted point,  
 Blow hollow-blustering from the south. Subdued,  
 The frost resolves into a trickling thaw. 990

Spotted the mountains shine ; loose sleet descends,  
 And floods the country round. The rivers swell,  
 Of bonds impatient. Sudden from the hills,  
 O'er rocks and woods, in broad brown cataracts,  
 A thousand snow-fed torrents shoot at once ;  
 And, where they rush, the wide-resounding plain  
 Is left one slimy waste. Those sullen seas,  
 That washed the ungenial pole, will rest no more  
 Beneath the shackles of the mighty north,  
 But, rousing all their waves, resistless heave. 1000

And hark ! the lengthening roar continuous runs  
 Athwart the rifted deep : at once it bursts,  
 And piles a thousand mountains to the clouds.  
 Ill fares the bark with trembling wretches charged,  
 That, tossed amid the floating fragments, moors  
 Beneath the shelter of an icy isle,  
 While night o'erwhelms the sea, and horror looks  
 More horrible. Can human force endure

The assembled mischiefs that besiege them round ?  
 Heart-gnawing hunger, fainting weariness, 1010  
 The roar of winds and waves, the crush of ice,

Now ceasing, now renewed with louder rage,  
 And in dire echoes bellowing round the main.

More to embroil the deep, leviathan *monsters of deep*

And his unwieldy train, in dreadful sport,  
 Tempest the loosened brine ; while, through the  
 gloom,

Far from the bleak inhospitable shore,  
 Loading the winds, is heard the hungry howl  
 Of famished monsters, there awaiting wrecks.

Yet providence, that ever-waking eye, 1020  
 Looks down with pity on the feeble toil  
 Of mortals lost to hope, and lights them safe  
 Through all this dreary labyrinth of fate.

SHIPS  
ANXIETY

very  
good

'Tis done—dread Winter spreads his latest glooms,  
 And reigns tremendous o'er the conquered year.  
 How dead the vegetable kingdom lies !  
 How dumb the tuneful ! Horror wide extends  
 His desolate domain. Behold, fond man !  
 See here thy pictured life ; pass some few years,  
 Thy flowering Spring, thy Summer's ardent strength,  
 Thy sober Autumn fading into age, 1031  
 And pale concluding Winter comes at last,  
 And shuts the scene. Ah ! whither now are fled  
 Those dreams of greatness, those unsolid hopes  
 Of happiness, those longings after fame,  
 Those restless cares, those busy bustling days,  
 Those gay-spent, festive nights, those veering thoughts,  
 Lost between good and ill, that shared thy life ?  
 All now are vanished ! Virtue sole survives,  
 Immortal, never-failing friend of man, 1040  
~~His guide to happiness on high.~~ And see !  
 'Tis come, the glorious morn, the second birth  
 Of heaven and earth. Awakening nature hears  
 The new-creating word, and starts to life  
 In every heightened form, from pain and death  
 For ever free. The great eternal scheme,  
 Involving all, and in a perfect whole  
 Uniting, as the prospect wider spreads,  
 To reason's eye refined clears up apace.  
 Ye vainly wise, ye blind presumptuous ! now, 1050  
 Confounded in the dust, adore that power  
 And wisdom oft arraigned : see now the cause,  
 Why unassuming worth in secret lived,  
 And died, neglected ; why the good man's share  
 In life was gall and bitterness of soul ;  
 Why the lone widow and her orphans pined  
 In starving solitude, while luxury,  
 In palaces, lay straining her low thought  
 To form unreal wants ; why heaven-born truth  
 And moderation fair wore the red marks 1060

Of superstition's scourge ; why licensed pain,  
That cruel spoiler, that embosomed foe,  
Embittered all our bliss. Ye good distressed !  
Ye noble few ! who here unbending stand \*\*  
Beneath life's pressure, yet bear up awhile,  
And what your bounded view, which only saw  
A little part, deemed evil, is no more :  
The storms of wintry time will quickly pass,  
And one unbounded Spring encircle all.

1069

*nothing " stuff*

## A HYMN

THESE, as they change, Almighty Father, these  
Are but the varied God. The rolling year  
Is full of Thee. Forth in the pleasing Spring  
Thy beauty walks, Thy tenderness and love.  
Wide-flush the fields ; the softening air is balm ;  
Echo the mountains round ; the forest smiles ;  
And every sense, and every heart, is joy.  
Then comes Thy glory in the summer months,  
With light and heat refulgent. Then Thy sun  
Shoots full perfection through the swelling year ; 10  
And oft Thy voice in dreadful thunder speaks,  
And oft at dawn, deep noon, or falling eve,  
By brooks and groves, in hollow-whispering gales.  
Thy bounty shines in Autumn unconfined,  
And spreads a common feast for all that lives.  
In Winter, awful Thou ! with clouds and storms  
Around Thee thrown, tempest o'er tempest rolled.  
Majestic darkness ! on the whirlwind's wing,  
Riding sublime, Thou bidst the world adore,  
And humblest nature with Thy northern blast. 20

Mysterious round ! what skill, what force divine,  
Deep felt, in these appear ! a simple train,  
Yet so delightful mixed, with such kind art,  
Such beauty and beneficence combined ;  
Shade, unperceived, so softening into shade ;  
And all so forming an harmonious whole,  
That, as they still succeed, they ravish still.



But wandering oft, with brute unconscious gaze,  
Man marks not Thee, marks not the mighty hand,  
That, ever busy, wheels the silent spheres ; 30  
Works in the secret deep ; shoots, steaming, thence  
The fair profusion that o'erspreads the Spring ;  
Flings from the sun direct the flaming day ;  
Feeds every creature ; hurls the tempest forth ;  
And, as on earth this grateful change revolves,  
With transport touches all the springs of life.

Nature, attend ! join every living soul,  
Beneath the spacious temple of the sky,  
In adoration join ; and, ardent, raise  
One general song ! To Him, ye vocal gales, 40  
Breathe soft, whose spirit in your freshness breathes :  
Oh ! talk of Him in solitary glooms,  
Where, o'er the rock, the scarcely waving pine  
Fills the brown shade with a religious awe.  
And ye, whose bolder note is heard afar,  
Who shake the astonished world, lift high to heaven  
The impetuous song, and say from whom you rage.  
His praise ye brooks attune, ye trembling rills ;  
And let me catch it as I muse along.  
Ye headlong torrents, rapid and profound ; 50  
Ye softer floods, that lead the humid maze  
Along the vale ; and thou, majestic main,  
A secret world of wonders in thyself,  
Sound His stupendous praise, whose greater voice  
Or bids you roar, or bids your roarings fall.  
Soft-roll your incense, herbs, and fruits, and flowers,  
In mingled clouds to Him, whose sun exalts,  
Whose breath perfumes you, and whose pencil paints.  
Ye forests bend, ye harvests wave, to Him ;  
Breathe your still song into the reaper's heart, 60  
As home he goes beneath the joyous moon.  
Ye that keep watch in heaven, as earth asleep  
Unconscious lies, effuse your mildest beams,

Ye constellations, while your angels strike,  
Amid the spangled sky, the silver lyre.  
Great source of day ! best image here below  
Of thy Creator, ever pouring wide,  
From world to world, the vital ocean round,  
On nature write with every beam His praise.  
The thunder rolls : be hushed the prostrate world ; 70  
While cloud to cloud returns the solemn hymn.  
Bleat out afresh, ye hills ; ye mossy rocks,  
Retain the sound ; the broad responsive low,  
Ye valleys, raise ; for the Great Shepherd reigns ;  
And His unsuffering kingdom yet will come.  
Ye woodlands all, awake : a boundless song  
Burst from the groves ; and when the restless  
day,  
Expiring, lays the warbling world asleep,  
Sweetest of birds ! sweet Philomela, charm  
The listening shades, and teach the night His praise. 80  
Ye chief, for whom the whole creation smiles,  
At once the head, the heart, and tongue of all,  
Crown the great hymn ; in swarming cities vast,  
Assembled men, to the deep organ join  
The long-resounding voice, oft breaking clear,  
At solemn pauses, through the swelling base ;  
And, as each mingling flame increases each,  
In one united ardour rise to heaven.  
Or if you rather choose the rural shade,  
And find a fane in every sacred grove ; 90  
There let the shepherd's flute, the virgin's lay,  
The prompting seraph, and the poet's lyre,  
Still sing the God of Seasons, as they roll.  
Nor me, when I forget the darling theme,  
Whether the blossom blows, the summer ray  
Russets the plain, inspiring Autumn gleams,  
Or Winter rises in the blackening east,  
Be my tongue mute, may fancy paint no more,  
And, dead to joy, forget my heart to beat !

Should fate command me to the farthest verge 100  
Of the green earth, to distant barbarous climes,  
Rivers unknown to song, where first the sun  
Gilds Indian mountains, or his setting beam  
Flames on the Atlantic isles, 'tis nought to me ;  
Since God is ever present, ever felt,  
In the void waste as in the city full ;  
And where He vital spreads there must be joy.  
When even at last the solemn hour shall come,  
And wing my mystic flight to future worlds,  
I cheerful will obey ; there, with new powers, 110  
Will rising wonders sing : I cannot go  
Where universal love not smiles around,  
Sustaining all yon orbs, and all their sons ;  
From seeming evil still educing good,  
And better thence again, and better still,  
In infinite progression.———But I lose  
Myself in Him, in light ineffable !  
Come then, expressive silence, muse His praise.



## NOTES





## NOTES

*Thomson's own notes are distinguished by the initial 'T'*

### SPRING

THOMSON did not issue his *Seasons* in their regular order, and *Spring* appeared, after both *Summer* and *Winter* had been published, in 1728. The author received fifty guineas for it from Andrew Millar. It was dedicated to the Countess of Hartford, who died in 1754, six years after her husband had succeeded to the Dukedom of Somerset. The first edition contained a long prose dedication to this lady.

#### LINE

55. Maro was the family name of Vergil. The reference here is to his *Georgics*, which deals mainly with agriculture and kindred themes.
108. Augusta was one of the names given by the Romans to the town which they built on the site of London.
208. Sir Isaac Newton, mathematician and natural philosopher, who discovered the colours of the rainbow, 1642-1727.
373. Pythagoras, who was born at Samos about 500 B.C., is here referred to.
454. Vergil, who was born at Mantua in 70 B.C., is here referred to.
483. Amanda was a Miss Young, who afterwards married Admiral Campbell.

## LINE

601. According to Greek legend, Philomela was the sister of Procene, wife of Tereus. The latter ravished her, and the sisters took a terrible revenge on the faithless husband, who was, later on, turned into a hawk. Procene became a swallow, and Philomela a nightingale.
757. The farthest of the western islands of Scotland.—T.
906. George, first Baron Lyttelton, whose seat was at Hagley, near Stourbridge. The title is now one of those held by Viscount Cobham, a direct descendant of the first Baron Lyttelton, whose seat is still at Hagley.
909. The Valley of Tempè, in Thessaly, has been from the earliest times celebrated for its beauty and savage grandeur. Here Thomson compares Hagley with it.
936. Miss Lucy Fortescue, afterwards the wife of Lyttelton.

## SUMMER

THIS poem was published in 1727, and was dedicated to Mr Dodington, 'Bubb Dodington', afterwards Lord Melcombe, who is referred to at line 29, as well as at *Autumn*, lines 655 *et seq.*

## LINE

564. A young lady well known to the author, who died, at the age of eighteen, in the year 1738.—T. She is the subject of the *Epitaph on Miss Stanley*, printed on page 191 of *Castle of Indolence*.
641. This breeze blows constantly between the tropics from the east, or the collateral points, the north-east and south-east; caused by the pressure of the rarefied air on that before it,

LINE

according to the diurnal motion of the sun from east to west.—T.

645. In all places between the tropics, the sun, as he passes and repasses in his annual motion, is twice a year perpendicular, which produces this effect.—T.

709. The hippopotamus, or river horse.—T.

740. In all the regions of the torrid zone the birds, though more beautiful in their plumage, are observed to be less melodious than ours.—T.

806. Gojam is one of the kingdoms of Abyssinia. The actual source of the Blue Nile (here only a matter of conjecture) was eventually discovered by James Bruce in 1770.

808. Dambea is a fresh-water lake in Gojam.

827-28. The river that runs through Siam ; on whose banks a vast multitude of those insects, called fire-flies, make a beautiful appearance in the night.—T.

834. The river Orinoco, discovered by Columbus in 1498.

840. The Amazon river, formerly known as the Orellana : the largest river in the world the principal river of South America.

843. The Rio de la Plata, the estuary dividing guay from the Argentine Republic.

871. Golconda is a place near Hyderabad, principally famous as a storehouse for diamonds and precious stones found in the district.

Potosi is a department of Bolivia, famous for its silver mines. The first discovery of silver was made in 1546.

## LINE

923. Mauretania was a Roman province of North-western Africa, corresponding to parts of Morocco and Algiers.
924. The Sahara.
954. Numidia was a country in North Africa, afterwards a Roman province, corresponding in the present day to Algeria.  
Cato committed suicide at Utica in Numidia, on the victory of Cæsar at Thapsus.
- 983 and 985. Typhon and Ecnephia, terms for particular storms or hurricanes known only between the tropics.—T.
987. Called by sailors the Ox-eye, being in appearance at first no bigger.—T.
- 1001-5. Vasco de Gama, the first who sailed round Africa, by the Cape of Good Hope, to the East Indies.—T.
1010. Don Henry, third son to John the First, King of Portugal. His strong genius to the discovery of new countries was the chief source of all the modern improvements in navigation.—T.  
Lusitania was the ancient name of Portugal.
- In 1741, when Admiral Edward Vernon, in command of the British fleet, attacked Carthage, the malaria from the shore caused great mortality amongst the sailors.
- These are the causes supposed to be the first origin of the plague in Dr Mead's elegant book on that subject.—T.
- Thulè. A name given by Pytheas, the Greek navigator, to the Orkney and Shetland Islands. The name is usually used to denote some mythical and far-off region.



## LINE

- 1304-5. Mount Ida, in Asia Minor, was the scene of the 'Judgment of Paris', when the golden apple of Eris was awarded to Aphrodite.
1347. The Venus of Medici.—T.
1401. See note to *Spring*, line 483, *ante*.
1408. The old name of Richmond, signifying, in Saxon, 'shining', or 'splendid'.—T.
1410. London. See note to *Spring*, line 108, *ante*.
1411. Highgate and Hampstead.—T.
1423. The third Duke of Queensberry (1698-1778), who warmly espoused the cause of John Gay, the poet, who died in his house. Queensberry quarrelled on Gay's account with George II.
1424. Henry Hyde, Viscount Cornbury, afterwards Lord Hyde (1710-53), eldest son of the fourth Earl of Clarendon.
1427. Twickenham, where Pope died in 1744.
1432. Sir Henry Pelham, Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1743.
1434. Achaia. The name given in ancient times to a small district in Southern Thessaly.  
Hesperia. The name given by the ancient Greeks to the country of the west, *i.e.*, Italy and the peninsula of Spain and Portugal.
1488. Sir Thomas More, the defender of the Papacy against Luther. He inclined to countenance the divorce of Henry VIII from Catherine, and was subsequently indicted for high treason and beheaded in 1535.
1491. Cato. See note to line 954, *ante*.  
Aristides. A great Athenian warrior and statesman, surnamed 'the Just'.
1492. Cincinnatus. A legendary Roman hero, who

## LINE

was found digging on his farm, so the story goes, by the deputation sent to inform him of his election as Dictator.

1494. Sir Francis Walsingham, a statesman and patron of learning, 1536-90.

1495. Sir Francis Drake, the famous English naval hero, was the first Englishman to sail round the world.

1499. Sir Walter Raleigh, 1552-1618, a courtier of Queen Elizabeth; traveller and historian. While in the Tower he commenced to write a history of the world.

1511. Sir Philip Sidney, soldier and poet, 1554-86.

1514. John Hampden, 1594-1643. An English statesman, famous as having refused to pay the tax of ship-money.

1523. Lord Russell, son of the fifth Earl of Bedford. Born in 1639, he was beheaded in 1683 for alleged complicity in the Rye House Plot.

1528. Algernon Sidney, son of the second Earl of Leicester. Born in 1622, he was beheaded with Lord Russell in 1683. *See* previous note.

1535. Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, the celebrated English philosopher, 1561-1626.

1542. Plato, the famous Greek philosopher, 429-347 B.C.

Aristotle, the Greek philosopher and pupil of Plato, was born at Stagyra, near Thessalonica, 384 B.C.

Marcus Tullius Cicero, Roman statesman and orator, 106-43 B.C.

1551. Anthony Ashley Cooper, third Earl of Shaftesbury, 1671-1713.

## LINE

1556. Robert Boyle, 1627-91, son of the Earl of Cork, and famous as a natural philosopher.
1558. John Locke, English philosopher, 1632-1704.
1560. See note on *Spring*, line 208, *ante*.
1565. William Shakespeare, the famous poet and dramatist, 1564-1616.
1567. John Milton, the poet, 1608-74.
1573. Edmund Spenser, the poet, 1552-99.
1626. The goddess of the sea.

## AUTUMN

516. A goddess in Greek and Roman mythology.
645. John Phillips (1676-1708), who had written a poem on *Cider*, in imitation of Vergil's *Georgics*.
655. See introductory note to *Summer*. Dodington had a seat at Melcombe Regis, in Dorsetshire, from which he took his title.
667. Edward Young, the English poet, and author of *Night Thoughts*, etc.
772. Deucalion was a figure in Greek legend corresponding to Noah.
783. Taurus. A range of mountains in Asia Minor.  
Imaus. The ancient name for the mountain system of Central Asia.
785. Haemus. The ancient name for the Balkans.
786. The mountain called by that name in the lesser Asia.—T.
788. The Dofrines are the highest points of the Norwegian plateau.

## LINE

- 792-93. The Moscovites call the Riphean mountains *Weliki Camenypoys*, that is, the great stony girdle ; because they suppose them to encompass the whole earth.—T.
802. A range of mountains in Africa that surround almost all Monomotapa.—T.
864. See note on *Summer*, line 1168.
890. Thomson was born at Ednam, in Roxburghshire, which is near the Tweed.
893. The Orkney Islands.  
Betubium. The former name of the Cape of St Andrew.
900. Sir William Wallace, the Scottish patriot, executed at Smithfield in 1305.
921. Holland was originally called Batavia, and the Dutch, in Thomson's time, used to poach for herring in Scottish waters.
929. The second Duke of Argyle, soldier and statesman, 1678-1743.
938. A painting by David Teniers, the younger, ' The Miseries of War ', which is in the Glasgow Art Gallery.
944. Duncan Forbes, 1685-1747, Lord President of the Court of Session, statesman and scholar.
1042. The seat of Lord Viscount Cobham.—T.
1043. Cyrus, founder of the Persian empire.
1048. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, 1708-78.
1050. The Temple of virtue in Stowe Gardens.—T.

## LINE

1072. Sir Richard Temple, Viscount Cobham (1669-1749), a statesman and soldier.
1204. Palermo suffered from an earthquake in 1726.
1317. *See* note on *Spring*, line 909, *ante*.
1318. *See* note on line 785, *ante*.

## WINTER

THIS was the first of the *Seasons* to be published ; *see* line 17. It appeared in March 1726, and was dedicated to Sir Spencer Compton. This statesman was, in 1727, created Baron Wilmington, and to him were addressed lines 17-40 of the poem as now printed. He was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in 1715, and again in 1722. He died in 1743.

## LINE

359. The jail committee in the year 1729.—T.
416. The inhabitants of the canton of that name in Switzerland.
439. The Greek philosopher, 470-399 B.C.
456. A pass on the road from north to south Greece, successfully defended (in 480 B.C.) by Leonidas, King of Sparta, with a small army, against the Persian hosts under Xerxes.
457. Leonidas, King of Sparta. *See* previous note.<sup>a</sup>
459. *See* note on *Summer*, line 1491.
464. Themistocles was the rival and opponent of Aristides, and was partly instrumental in procuring the banishment of the latter, who, on his return, repaid good for evil.
466. A famous Roman general.



## LINE

474. Timoleon was a famous Greek statesman and warrior. He countenanced the death of his brother Timophanes, who was known as the 'Tyrant of Corinth'.
476. Pelopidas and Epanimondas were two Theban generals and friends, both of whom were instrumental in freeing their country from the Spartan yoke.
481. An Athenian soldier and statesman, 402-317 B.C.
488. King of Sparta.
503. Numa Pompilius, the legendary second King of Rome, 715-672 B.C.
504. Servius Tullius, the legendary sixth King of Rome, 578-34 B.C. He is credited with having reformed the constitution, and is the reputed builder of the Servian Wall, the first to have been built round Rome.
507. Lucius Junius Brutus. In Roman legend a consul who, acting in his public capacity, condemned to death his sons Titus and Tiberius, for having conspired to bring about the return of Tarquinius Sextus, and overthrow the republic which had been formed on the expulsion of this king by Brutus.
510. Camillus Marcus Furius, a Roman general and several times Dictator.
511. Fabricius Luscinius, a Roman consul and soldier, noted for his incorruptibility.
512. See note on *Summer*, line 1492.
513. Marcus Atilius Regulus, a celebrated Roman general. After the defeat of the Roman army

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by the Carthaginians in 255 B.C., Regulus was taken prisoner. Later on he was sent back to Rome on parole, in order to make peace terms. In this he was unsuccessful, and returned to Carthage, where, according to tradition, he was put to death.

521. See note to *Summer*, line 1452.

523. See note to *Summer*, line 954.

524. The Roman general who was one of the assassins of Cæsar.

532. See note to *Spring*, line 454.

550. Pope, who translated Homer.

555. James Hammond was an equerry to Frederick, Prince of Wales. He died in 1742, aged 32 years.

647. Monimia was the principal character in Otway's play, *The Orphans*.

648. Belvidera. A character in Otway's tragedy, *Venice Preserved*.

655. Bevil. A character in Steele's *Conscious Lovers*.

664. The fourth Earl of Chesterfield, the author of *Letters to his Son*, 1694-1773.

808. The old name for China.—T.

835. A small star near the Great Bear.—T.

836. The north-west wind.—T.

840. The wandering Scythian clans.—T.

875-6. M. de Maupertuis, in his book on the Figure of the Earth, after having described the beautiful lake and mountain of Niemi, in Lapland, says: 'From this height we had occasion several times to see those vapours rise from

## LINE

the lake, which the people of the country call Haltios, and which they deem to be the guardian spirits of the mountains. We had been frightened with stories of bears that haunted this place, but saw none. It seemed rather a place of resort for fairies and genii, than bears'. The same author observes: 'I was surprised to see upon the banks of this river (the Tenglio) roses of as lively a red as any that are in our gardens'.—T.

887. A lake of northern Sweden.

888. A volcano in Iceland.

893. The other hemisphere.—T.

925. Sir Hugh Willoughby, sent by Queen Elizabeth to discover the North-east Passage.—T.

930. Sir Hugh Willoughby and his men perished on the coast of Lapland.

937. A river in Siberia.

955. Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia, 1672–1725.

976. The Black Sea.

980. Charles the Twelfth, King of Sweden, who was defeated by Peter the Great at Pultowa, 1709, after he had won a series of victories over the Danes, Russians, Saxons, and Poles.

981. Osman, or Othman, was the founder of the Ottoman Empire.

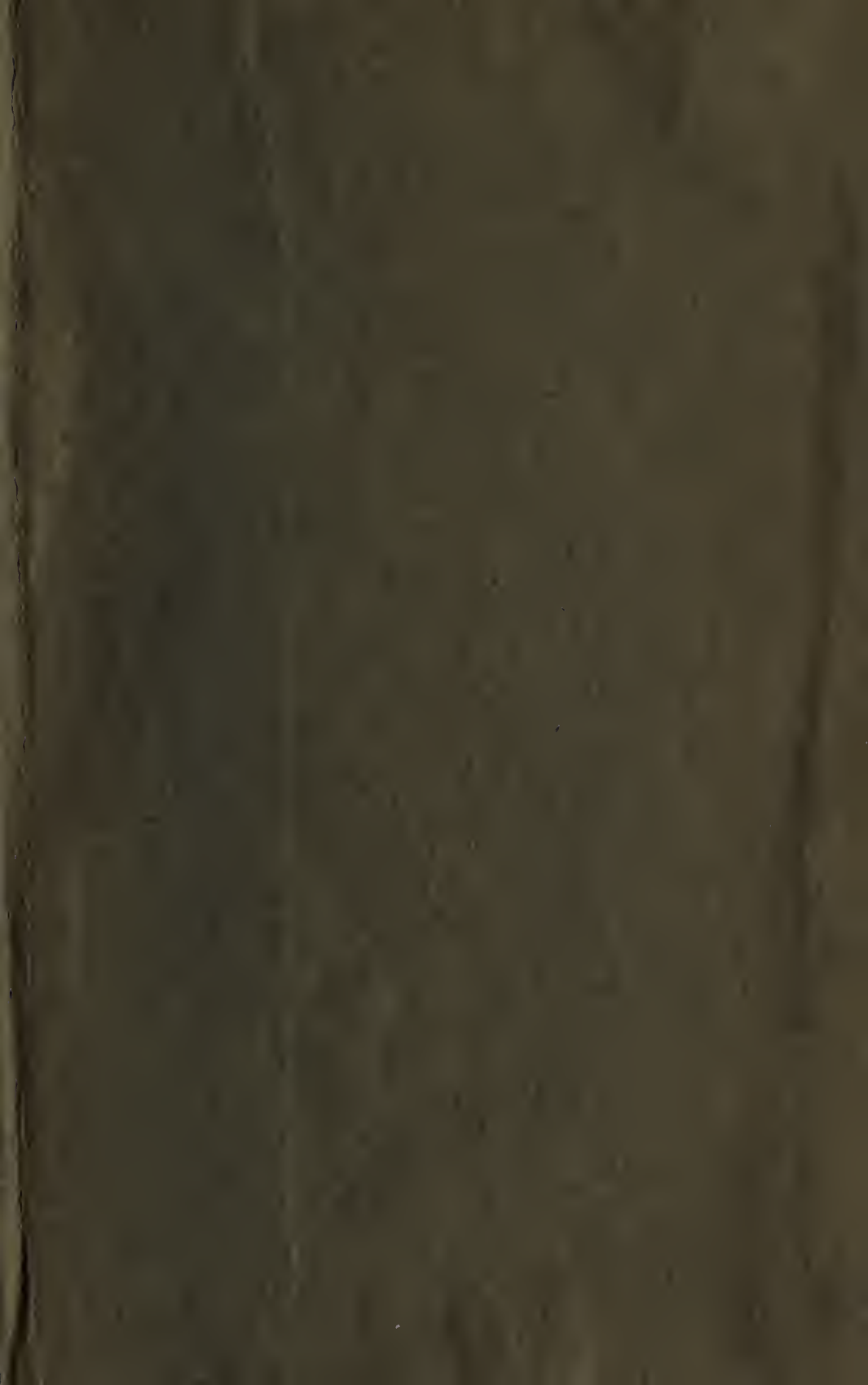












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